ᕐᑭᒥᕐᕈᐊᑦ ᑭᓯᑦᔪᑎᓖᑦ 116-ᒥᒃ

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ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒃ
ᕐᑭ ᒥ ᕐᕈ ᐊ ᓐᓂᑦ

MAKIVIK
magazine

ᕐᑯᓂᖕᓗ ᐱᖕᒐᓱᖕᓘᒍᑎᖕᒐᓂᒃ (13) ᑲᑎᒪᓂᕐᒪᓇᕐᑲᓚᐅᔪᕗᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑐᕐᒥᐅᒍᕐᑲᑎᒌᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ ᐅᑦᕐᑭᐊᒃᕕᒃᒥ, ᐊᓛᔅᑲᒦᑦᑐᒥ

13th General Assembly of the Inuit Circumpolar Conference in Utqiaġvik, Alaska

- ᓇᑖᓐ ᐅᐱᐊᑦ ᓂᕈᐊᕐᑕᐅᒋᐊᓪᓚᑐᖅ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑕᐱᕇᑦ ᐊᖕᒐᔪᕐᖄᖕᒐᑕ ᐃᓅᖕᒐᓄᑦ
- ᑕᑯᔭᑦᓴᖅᕕᒥ ᒫᑐᓇᐊᒦᑦᑐᒥ Montreal Museum of Fine Arts ᑲᑎᕐᓱᐊᒥᓄᑦ ᐃᓕᔨᓯᒪᓕᓇᕗᑦ ᐃᓄᒻᒧᑦ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᓯᒪᑦᓯᓂ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᕚᕐᓯᐊᒥᒃ
- ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐊᑐᐊᕐᓯᑎᑦᓯᒋᐅᕐᓴᓂᖅ ᐊᓪᓚᒋᐅᕐᓴᑎᑦᓯᓂᖅ ᐊᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ (ᐅᐱᕐᖔᑯᑦ) ᐊᕐᕋᒍᓂ ᑕᓪᓚᒪᓂ ᐊᑑᑎᔭᐅᕙᓕᕐᕐᑯᖅ

- Natan Obed re-elected ITK President
- Montreal Museum of Fine Arts acquires first installation by Inuk artist
- Five years of summer literacy camps in Nunavik

ᐱᑦᔪᔨᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᐅᑉ ᐃᓄᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ

Serving Nunavik Inuit

ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒃ
Société Makivik
Makivik Corporation

ᒪᑭᕕᒃ ᑯᐊᐳᕌᓴᓐ

ᒪᑭᕕᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᑐᕐᕿᑦ ᑎᒥᖁᑎᒥᐸᖅᓚᑦ ᑎᓕᔭᐅᒍᑎᖃᕐᓯᒪᓪᓯᓂ ᑭᒡᓚᕈᕐᓂᐊᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᓯᕗᒧᐊᑦᑎᓯᐸᓪᓕ-ᐊᓗᓂᓗ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᒍᒪᔭᕆᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ. ᐃᓚᐅᖁᑎᑐᐊᖃᕐᕈᑎ ᐃᓄᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᐸᓪᓕᖁᑖᕐᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᖁᐯᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑯᐯᒃ ᑕᕐᕿᓯᓐᓂ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᐅᓯᒪᔪᒥᑦ. ᒪᑭᕕᒃ ᐃᑉᐱᒋᔭᖃᕐᓇᐊᖃᕐᕈᑎ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑕᐅᑦᓯᐊᒪᕐᓕᑕ ᐱᓂᐊᕐᓂᓚᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓅᓂᓚᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᕈᖃᓚᓂᒃᑯᓗ ᐱᐸᓪᓕᖁᑖᕐᓂᒃᑯᑦ. ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᕐᒧᓗ ᕿᑐᕐᖏᐅᖃᓯᐊᕐᓂᒥᓪᓗ ᕿᓇᐅᔭᓂᒃ ᐅᑎᕐᕕᐅᒍᑎᑦᓴᔭᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᒍᓐᓇᓯᖁᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑕᕝᕙ ᕿᓇᐅᔭᑎᒍᑦ ᒪᑭᑕᒐᓯᐊᕐᓂᓄᑦ.

Makivik Corporation

Makivik is the ethnic organization mandated to represent and promote the interests of Nunavik. Its membership is composed of the Inuit beneficiaries of the *James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement (JBNQA)*. Makivik's responsibility is to ensure the proper implementation of the political, social, and cultural benefits of the Agreement, and to manage and invest the monetary compensation so as to enable the Inuit to become an integral part of the Northern economy.

ᒪᑭᕕᒃ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᖏᑦ

ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᖏᑦ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᒍᕐᑎᑕᐅᔪᒍᑦ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒥ – ᐁᑦᑑᑎᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐊᑭᖃᕐᑎᓇᒥᑦ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᒍᑎᓖᓐᓄᑦ ᖁᐱᒃ ᐯᒥ ᑯᐯᒃᒧ ᑕᕐᕿᓯᓐᓂ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᒍᑎᒍᑦ. ᑕᒐ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᕐᓯᑕᖏᑦ ᐱᓯᒪᔭᐃᓐᓇᐅᓲᖑᖏᓚᑦ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒥᑦ ᐳᕐᑐᓂᕐᓴᖏᓐᓄᓪᓘᓐᓃᑦ. ᐱᑎᑕᐅᒍᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᑐᕌᕐᑎᓗᑎᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓚᐅᕐᑎᒧᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᖅᓴᕐᕕᒍᓯᒪᔪᓂᓪᓗ, ᐊᓪᓚᖑᐊᕐᑕ-ᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᓪᓗ ᐊᑦᔨᓪᓗᑎᓂᓪᓗᓃᑦ. ᖃᓄᑦᑐᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᑐᕌᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ mdewar@makivik.org ᐅᕙᓃᙵᑦ ᐅᕐᖃᓚᕕᐅᑉᑕ ᐊᑭᓕᓈᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ 1-800-361-7052 ᑎᑭᑎᑦᓯᒍᒪᔪᕐᑲᕐᐸᑦ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᓅᕐᑕᐅᔪᑦᓯᓂᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᒥᐊᑦᓯᐊᕈᒪᔪᕐᑲᕐᐸᓘᙱᑦ.

Makivik Magazine

Makivik Magazine is published by Makivik Corporation - it is distributed free of charge to Inuit beneficiaries of the *James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement*. The opinions expressed herein are not necessarily those of Makivik Corporation or its Executive. We welcome letters to the editor and submissions of articles, artwork or photographs. Email mdewar@makivik.org or call 1-800-361-7052 for submissions or for more information.

ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᐳᕐᑐᓂᕐᓴᖏᑦ

ᓵᓕ ᕗᐊᑦ, ᐊᖓᔪᖅᑳᕐᒪᒃ
ᐋᓐᑎ ᒧᐊᕐᕼᐅᔅ, ᐊᖓᔪᖅᑳᑉ ᑐᖓᓕᖓ, ᒪᑉᐸᓕᐊᒍᑎᓴᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ
ᐋᑕᒥ ᑎᓕᓯᓪ ᐊᓚᑯ, ᐊᖓᔪᖅᑳᑉ ᑐᖓᓕᖓ, ᐱᑦᓴᒍᕆᐊᓪᓚᒍᓇᑐᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ
ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᓯᕕᒻᒥ
ᐋᓐᑎ ᐲᕐᑎ, ᕿᓇᐅᔭᓕᕆᔨᒻᒪᕆᒃ
ᐋᑕᒥ ᐹᓪᓛᔭᑦ, ᐊᓪᓚᑎᒻᒪᕆ

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ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᓕᒫᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓇᑯᕐᓴᒐᓐᓂᑎᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᖁᔨᕗᒍᑦ, ᐊᓯᓕᒫᖏᓐᓄ ᐱᕕᒋᖃᑦᑕᓚ-ᐅᕐᑕᑎᓐᓂᒃ ᑐᓴᕐᑎᓯᒍᑎᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᐊᓪᓚᑕᐅᔪᑦᓴᓐᓄ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᓕᐊᑦᑎᓂᒃ ᐱᑦᓯᐊᓯᒪᑎᑦᓯᓂᖃᓚᐅᕐᑐᓂᒃ.

We wish to express our sincere thanks to all Makivik staff, as well as to all others who provided assistance and materials to make the production of this magazine possible.

ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᓕᐅᕐᑎ / Editor
ᒥᐊᕆᐊᒻ ᑑᕙ / Miriam Dewar
ᒍᐃᓕᐊᒻ ᑕᒍᓈᖅ / William Tagoona

ᐅᖃᐅᓯᐅᑉ ᐁᑉᐱᐅᑎᖓᓄᕐᖑᔪᖅ / ᑖᒻᒪᓯᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᑐᖅ / Translation/Proofreading

ᐋᓚᓯ ᕿᓐᓄᐊᔪᐊᖅ ᕿᑭ / Alasie Kenuajuak Hickey

ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔪᙳᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒍᓐᓄᑦ
Published by Makivik Corporation
P.O. Box 179, Kuujjuaq, QC
J0M 1C0 Canada
ᐅᖄᓚᐅᑎᖓ / Telephone: 819-964-2925

*ᓲᓚᖃᐅᓯᐊᕿᓯᒍᑏᑦ ᑕᒃᑲᓂ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᓃᑦᑐᑦ ᐃᓕᖓᔪᑦ
ᐃᓄᓐᓄᑦ ᖁᐱᒃ ᐯ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑯᐯᒃ ᑕᕐᕿᖓᑕ
ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᖓᓂᑦ ᐱᐅᖅᑲᕐᑎᑕᑐᓄᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ.

*Contest participation in this magazine is limited to Inuit beneficiaries of the *JBNQA*.

ᐊᑦᔨᕐᑯᑎ ᓯᓚᑉᐱᐊᖓᓃᑦᑐᖅ: ᐊᖓᔪᖅᑳᑉ ᑐᖓᓕᖓ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑐᒥᐅᔪᕐᑲᑎᒌᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦᑕ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᓖᓴ ᖁᐱᕐᑯᐊᓗᒃ ᐅᐱᒍᓱᖕᓂᒥᓂᒃ ᓂᕈᐊᕐᑕᐅᓂᕐᒥᓄᑦ ᐃᓂᑖᕐᑲᒥᓪᒥᓄᑦ ᐅᖃᔪᒃ ᔪᓚ 15ᒥ, ᐅᑦᕿᐊᕕᒃᒥ, ᐊᓛᔅᑲᒥᑦᑐᒥ, ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑕᐱᕇᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐊᖓᔪᖅᑳᖓ ᓅᑖ ᐅᐱᐊᑦ ᓈᓚᑦᑎᓗᒍ. ᐊᐅᔭᖅ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑐᒥᐅᔪᕐᑲᑎᒌᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᕐᖓᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓃᕐᒪᖓᓂᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᒥᐊᑦᓯᐊᕈᓐᓇᕐᓯᒍᕕᑦ, ᒪᑉᐱᑐᒐᖅ xx. ᑐᑭᓯᒥᐊᑦᓯᐊᕈᓐᓇᕐᓯᒍᕕᑦ ᐅᐱᐊᑦ ᓂᕈᐊᕐᑕᐅᒥᐊᓪᓚᓂᕕᓂᕐᖓᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑕᐱᕇᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐊᖓᔪᖅᑳᖑᓂᕐᒧᑦ, ᒪᑉᐱᑐᒐᖅ 10. © ᐅᐶᐳ ᒥᐊᓯ

Cover Photo: Vice President of the Inuit Circumpolar Council (ICC) Canada Lisa Koperqualuk expresses her gratitude after being elected to her new position on July 15 in Utqiaġvik, Alaska, as Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami (ITK) President Natan Obed listens. For more on this summer's ICC Assembly, see page 10. For more information on Obed's re-election at ITK, see page 4. © Robert Mesher

ᐅᑭᐊᑦᓴᒥ 2018ᒥ || *ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᖏᑦ* ᑭᓯᑦᓯᒍᑎᖓ 116
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ᑖᑯᐊᑕᒐ ! ᓯᕗᓪᓕᐹᑦ ᖃᓄᑕᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᓄᐃᑕᒥᐅᓯᐊᑦ *ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᖏᑦ* – ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑭᖑᓪᓕᐹᒍᓕᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᐅᑲᓕᐊᓂᒃ ᐅᔭᐅᒍᓯᓖᑦ. ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒍᑦ ᐊᕐᖂᓂ ᐊᕙᑎᑦ ᒪᕐᕈᓂᒃ ᓇᓪᓕᐅᓂᕐᓯᐅᓕᕐᒪᑕ, ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᓕᐊᕗᑦ ᐊᑦᓯᔭᐅᒍᑎᒥᒥᐊᖅᖄᓯᒪᔭᖕᒥᓂᒃ ᐊᑦᓯᔭᐅᒍᑎᕐᑲᕐᑕᓯᒻᒥᒪᑕ, ᑕᕐᕿᓕᒃ, ᐊᓯᑦᔨᒥᐊᕐᓯᒪᕐᑲᑦᑕᓯᑦᓯᑎᓪᓗ. ᓯᕗᓪᓕᐹᑦ ᐊᓯᑦᔨᒥᐊᕐᓯᒪᓕᕐᑐᑦ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᑦ ᑕᕐᕿᓕᒃ ᓄᐃᑕᐅᑲᕐᑐᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᒧᓕᖓᔪᒥ ᐊᒥᓱᑦ ᐊᑐᐊᕐᓯᔪᖕᓇᓲᓕᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᑐᓴᕐᑎᓯᓂᒃ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᔪᓂᓗ ᖃᓄᑕᐅᓯᑦ ᐱᑐᑦᓯᒪᐅᑎᖕᒥᑎᒍᑦ, ᑐᑭᑖᕐᓯᒪᓕᕐᑐᒍᑦ ᒪᕐᑭᐃᓂᒃ ᖃᓄᑕᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑐᐊᕐᑦᓴᓕ-ᐅᕐᑲᑦᑕᓂᐊᕐᓗᑕ ᒪᕐᑭᐃᓂᓪᓗ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᓕᐅᕐᑲᑦᑕᓗᑕ ᐊᕐᖂᑕᒫᑦ. ᑐᓴᕐᑎᓯᕐᑲᐖᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᐸᓪᓕᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᓂᕐᓗᑎᑦ, ᐱᐸᓪᓕᐊᕐᑲᑕᐅᒥᓕᑦᑕᓕ, ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᓂᒃ ᑐᓴᐅᒪᑎᑦᓯᔪᒪᓪᓚᑦᑕ ᐊᑦᔨᕐᒦᖕᖏᑐᓂᒃ ᑐᓴᕐᑦᓴᓯᐊᕐᑯᑎᑦᑎᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᔨᓂᐅᕙᓂᒃ ᑕᕐᕿᒥ, ᐊᑐᐊᕐᓯᔾᔨᓐᓗ ᑕᑭᓂᕐᓴᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᐊᕐᑦᓴᕐᑲᕐᑕᐱᓕᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᒥᔾᔨᓂᕐᓴᓂᓪᓗ ᐊᑦᔨᕐᑎᑦᑲᕐᑕᐱᕐᑎᓗᒍ ᖃᓄᑕᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᕗᑦ ᑕᕐᕿᓕᒃ. ᑲᑯᒥᐊᕐᑦᓴᐅᕗᒍᑦ ᑐᓴᕐᑦᓴᕐᑲᕐᕕᓂ Facebook, Twitter, Instagram ᐊᒻᒪᓗ YouTube.

ᐊᑐᐊᕐᓯᔨᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᕐᑯᔨᕗᒍᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᕐᔫᖕᒥᑦᑕ ᑐᓴᕐᑦᓴᓇᔨᖕᒥᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᖕᖕᒥᓚᑕ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᓂ ᐊᑐᐊᕐᑦᓴᓕᐊᑦᑎᓂ. ᐊᐅᔭᖅ ᐊᕐᖂᓂ ᐊᕙᑎᑦ ᒪᕐᑭᓂᒃ ᓇᓪᓕᐅᓂᕐᓯᐅᓂᕐᑲᕐᓂᒥᒻᒪᑕ, ᐃᓕᑦᓯᕐᑎᑦᓯᑦ ᐊᓯᐊᔫᕐᑐᓄᑦ ᑐᓴᕐᑦᓴᓕᐊᒍᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ, ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᑕ ᐊᓯᖕᒥᓐᓄᑦ.

ᐊᑐᐊᕐᓯᓯᐊᕐᑲᑦᑕᓇᑦᓯ !

ᐃᓂᑦᓴᓕᐅᕐᕕᐅᓯᒪᓚᐅᔭᕗᖅ ᒪᓐᑐᓇᐊᒦᑦᑐᖅ ᑕᑯᑦᓴᕐᕕᐅᔫᖅ FOFA Gallery ᐱᖕᖑᐊᕕᐅᔭᑦᓴᒥᒃ, ᑕᑯᓇᐅᔾᔪᕐᑕᐅᕕᑦᓴᒥᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᔫᕐᕕᓴᕐᒥᑦᑐ ᑦᓴᕐᑕᔾᔪᕐᕕᓴᕐᒥᑐ. ᒪᑉᐱᑐᒐᖅ 18.
The courtyard at the FOFA Gallery in Montreal was set up for games, performances and films. See page 18.

Here it is! The first online-only version of *Makivik Magazine* – and the last issue with its current Masthead. As we continue to celebrate Makivik's 40th anniversary, we are returning to the magazine's original name, *Taqralik*, and with that comes some exciting changes. The first renewed *Taqralik* will be published this winter and as more and more people access news and current events on the Internet, we have decided to put our resources into creating two online-only copies and two paper copies of the magazine each year. As the popularity of social media grows, we are growing with it, working to keep Nunavimmiut informed on various platforms about interesting people and events happening in the North, and will be directing our followers to longer features and more pictures in *Taqralik* online. Check us out on Facebook, Twitter, Instagram and on YouTube.

Keen readers will notice that the usual Air Inuit article is not included in this issue. Because it, too, celebrated its 40th anniversary this summer, we have included a special supplement supplied by the airline. You can see it at the end of the magazine.

Happy reading!

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Obed says he appreciates individual Inuit approaching him in communities to discuss their priorities and needs.

© ADAM SCOTTI (PMO)

ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑕᐱᕇᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐊᖕᒐᔪᖅᖄᖕᒐ ᓇᑖᓐ ᐅᐱᐊᑦ: ᐊᖕᒐᔪᖅᖄᓯᐊᒻᒪᕆ

ᐊᓪᓚᑐᕕᓂᖅ ᓯᑏᕙᓐ ᕿᐊᓐᑐᓇ

ᓇᑖᓐ ᐅᐱᐊᑦ ᐅᖕᒐᓯᑦᑐᒧᑦ ᐊᕐᐸᖕᒥᕐᑐᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᓲᖅ. ᑎᑭᐅᑎᑦᓴᐅᑎᒥᖃᑕᐅᕙᑦᓯᓂ. ᐊᕐᕌᓂ, ᐊᕐᐸᖕᒥᖃᑕᐅᓚᐅᔫᖅ ᑐᕌᓐᑐᒥ ᓯᑦᔭᖕᒐᓂ ᐊᕐᐸᖕᒥᕐᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᑦᓯᓂ 3:38:57 ᓈᑎᓪᓗᒥᑦ. ᐹᔅᑕᒥ ᐊᕐᐸᖕᒥᓇᐊᕐᑐᓰᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᒥᓕᐅᑎᑐᐃᓐᓇᕆᐊᖃᓕᕐᑐᖅ.

ᐊᐅᒡᒍᓯ 16, 2018ᒥ, ᐅᐱᐊᑦ ᓂᕈᐊᕐᑕᐅᒥᐊᓪᓚᑐᕕᓂᖅ ᑐᖕᒐᓕᖕᒐᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑕᐱᕇᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐊᖕᒐᔪᖅᖄᖕᒐᑕ ᐃᓂᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑕᓖᕐᓯᐅᑎᒥᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᒻᒪᓇᖃᕐᑎᓗᒥᑦ ᐃᕗᐳᕕᒻᒥ. ᐱᓂᐊᕐᓂᓕᕆᓂᑎᒍᑦ, ᐅᐱᐊᑦ ᓂᕈᐊᕐᑕᐅᒐᓯᐊᕐᖃᑎᕐᖃᕐᓂᕐᖁᖅ ᐃᓄᒻᒥᒃ ᐱᓂᐊᕐᓂᓕᕆᔨᒥᒃ ᐲᑕ ᐃᑎᓐᓄᐊᒥᒃ, ᐃᓄᐃᓪᓗ ᒪᓕᒐᖕᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᕿᒥᒃᑭᕈᔨᒥᒃ ᐃᓕᓴᕈᐅᑦᓯᓂᓵᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᐲᑕ ᒍᐃᓕᐊᒻᓴᓐᒥᒃ. ᐱᐅᓯᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᒥᐅᒃ ᒥᑭᓪᓕᑎᕈᑎᖃᑐᐃᓐᓇᓚᐅᔫᖅ ᓵᓚᖃᕐᓯᓂ, ᓇᑯᕐᒦᓯᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑕᐱᕇᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖕᒥᓐᓄᑦ ᑕᑎᒥᔭᐅᑦᓯᐊᓂᕐᒥ, ᐱᒍᓐᓇᕕᓕᒫᕐᒥᒍᑦ ᖃᓄᕐᑑᑭᑎᖃᕗᓯᐊᕐᓂᐊᓂᕗᕐᓯᓂ ᐱᐅᓯᒥᐊᕐᑎᓯᒪᓯᐊᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᖃᑦᓯᐊᓇᐊᖃᕐᓂᖕᒥᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖕᒐᓂ ᑎᓯᔭᐅᒪᐅᑎᒥᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓯᐊᕐᓂᒥᓂ.

ᓯᑕᒪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᑖᕗᓯᐊᕐᓂᒧᑦ ᐱᓇᓯᕙᕐᑯᑎᖕᒥᑦ ᑐᓴᕐᑦᓴᕐᖃᓚᐅᔪᕗᑦ ᐅᐱᒍᓯᓂᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᐅᐱᐊᑦ ᑐᖕᒐᓕᐊᓂᒃ ᓂᕈᐊᕐᑕᐅᒪᑦ. ᒪᑭᕕᒃ ᐊᖕᒐᔪᖅᖄᖕᒐ ᓵᓚ ᒍᐊᑦ ᐅᕐᑳᑦᓯᓂ ᐃᒡᓚᔪᕕᓂᖅ, “ᐊᕐᕋᒍᓂ ᐱᖕᒐᓰᓚᖕᒐᔪᓂ ᐱᔭᑦᓴᖃᒻᒪᓇᓚᖕᒐᕗᖅ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑭᖖᒎᒪᑎᔭᖕᒥᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖕᒥᓂ ᑕᒡᒐᓂ, ᓇᑖᓐᒥᓪᓗ ᐱᓇᓯᕐᖃᑎᕐᖃᒃᑳᓇᐊᒥᒃ ᕿᓚᓈᕐᓯᕙᓗ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑐᒥ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᒍᓐᓇᓯᒍᒪᓂᕐᒎᓚᖕᒐᔭᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᒍᓐᓇᐅᑎᕐᖃᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᐃᒻᒥᓂᕐᑭᒍᓐᓇᓯᒍᒪᓂᕐᒍᑦ.”

ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑕᐱᕇᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐊᓪᓚᕕᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᐃᓂᓪᓚᓇᐊᑦᓯᐊᓚᕐᒥᓯᓂ ᓂᕈᐊᕐᑕᐅᒥᐊᓪᓚᕋᒥ, ᐅᐱᐊᑦ ᐃᑲᐅᕐᓂᓪᓚᒫᒥ ᐊᐱᕐᓯᑕᐅᒍᑎᖃᓚᐅᔪᕗᖅ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᒥᒃ *ᒪᑭᕕᒃ* ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᓕᐅᕐᑎᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᓯᑦᑎᒻᐸ ᐱᒥᐊᕐᓂᖕᒐ ᑭᖖᒎᒪᑎᔭᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᓪᓗᐊᕐᑎᓗᒍ, ᒍᐊᑦᓗ ᐃᓯᒫᓄᑎᒥᓯᒪᔪᖕᓂᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑐᒥ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᒍᓐᓇᓯᒍᒪᓂᕐᒎᓚᖕᒐᔭᓂᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᕐᐸᖕᒥᕐᑎᐅᓂᕐᒥᓂᒃ.

ᐅᓪᓗᒥᒃ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᓪᓗᐃᐸᑦᓯᖕᒐ ᐊᕐᐸᖕᒥᕐᐸᑲᒪ ᐊᓪᓚᕕᓕᐊᓰᒍᐳᖕᒐ ᕿᑌᖕᒐᑦᓯᐊᓯᖕᒐ ᐃᓯᒪᑦᓯᐊᕿᓐᓇᓕᕐᓯᖕᒐ,” ᑌᒫᒃ ᑭᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐊᐱᕐᓯᑕᐅᒪᒥ ᐅᓪᓗᓯᐅᕐᓂᓇᓯᒥᓂᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᓕᒫᒥ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ ᓯᕗᓕᕐᑎᐅᓯᓂ. ᐊᑐᓖᒥ ᐅᓪᓗᓯᐅᕐᓂᕐᖃᓰᑦ ᐅᕐᖃᕐᕕᒪᓇᓚᐊᕐᓯᓂ, ᑐᕐᖃᑕᕐᕕᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᓯᑦᓯᓂ, ᑲᑎᒪᔨᓚᐊᒍᓯᒪᓚᐅᓂᓯᓂ, ᐅᐃᓴᓐᓂᓐᓂᑦ ᐅᖕᒐᓯᑦᑑᖕᒥᑦᑐᓚᐊᕐᓯᓂ ᓯᐱᓯᒃᑯᓇᑦ Queen Street ᐊᖅᑯᑎᒧᑦ. ᐅᕐᑳᓚᕕᕐᖃᓇᐊᕐᖃᕐᐸᓯᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑕᐱᕇᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖕᒥᓂᒃ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓯᐅᕐᖃᑎᒥᓗᒥᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᕐᓅᓕᖕᒐᔭᓂᒃ. ᐅᕐᑳᒥᐊᕐᑐᓰᖅ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᕕᓄᑦ, ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒌᑦᑐᓄᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᖃᓄᕐᖁᕐᖃᑎᒥᑦᑐᓄᑦ. ᐊᑐᐊᕐᓯᔪᒻᒪᓇᐅᔫᖅ ᒪᓕᒐᕐᓂᒃ ᑐᓴᕐᑎᓯᒍᑎᓂᓪᓗ, ᐊᑐᐊᕐᑕᐅᔪᑦᓴᓕᐅᕐᐸᓯᓂᓗ, ᑐᓴᕋᑦᓴᓅᕐᑐᓴᓂᓪᓗ ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔪᓕᐅᕐᐸᓯᓂ ᑐᓴᕐᑦᓴᓄᑦ *The Hill Times*, ᐅᕙᓐᓅᑦ.

ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑕᐱᕇᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐊᖓᔪᖅᑳᖓ ᓀᑖᓐ ᐅᐱᐊᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᖅᑐᖅ ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᒥ ᐃᓅᓯᕐᒥ ᑭᐱᓯᑐᐃᓐᓇᑌᓕᒍᑎᑦᓴᓕᕆᓂᖅ ᐅᓪᓗᖃᖅᑎᑕᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐅᖃᖅᐱᓚᓇᐅᔅ ᓯᓚᑖᓂ ᓯᑎᒻᐸ 2017.

ITK President Natan Obed speaking on World Suicide Prevention Day on Parliament Hill in September 2017.

ITK President Natan Obed: Fit for Office

By Stephen Hendrie

Natan Obed runs marathons. He has seriously good finishing times. A year ago, he ran the Toronto Waterfront Marathon in 3:38:57. He's close to the qualifying time for the legendary Boston Marathon.

On August 16, 2018, Obed was re-elected for a second term as president of Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami during ITK's Annual General Meeting held in Inuvik. In this political arena, Obed ran against veteran Inuit politician Peter Ittinuar, and Inuit policy analyst and academic Peter Williamson. In typical fashion, Obed was humble about the victory, thanking the ITK Board of Directors for their trust in him, vowing to do everything in his power to advance living conditions across Inuit Nunangat during his mandate.

The four Inuit land claim organizations subsequently issued press releases congratulating Obed on his second term. In his statement Makivik President Charlie Watt said, "Over the next three years there will be much work to do in order to close the gaps for Inuit in all the regions, and I look forward to working with Natan on the Arctic Sovereignty Issue and the Right to Self-Determination."

Settling back into the ITK office following the election, Obed gave a wide-ranging hour-long interview to *Makivik Magazine* in early September to discuss the gaps that need closing, the specific concern Watt raised regarding Arctic sovereignty, and of course running.

"Every other day I try to start my day running so I come to the office and I'm wide awake and I have a clear mind," he said in starting a response to a question about what a typical day is like as national Inuit leader. A day in Ottawa may include spending time on Parliament Hill, meeting with ministers, appearing before committees, or nearby at media outlets such as the CBC on Queen Street. There are calls to make to members of the ITK board to discuss policy issues. He speaks at academic conferences, community venues, and national think tanks. He does a lot of reading of policy documents and reports, and he writes as well, columns for newspapers such as *The Hill Times*, or op-eds.

"When I'm in Inuit Nunangat I also want to hear from people and interact with people on the ground," says Obed. "When we go to Inuit regions, hopefully there are feasts, and I really appreciate whenever individual Inuit come up to me and talk to me about what their priorities

"ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᓐᓃᕋᒪ ᑐᓴᕐᕕᖃᕈᒪᕙᑦᑐᖓ ᐃᓄᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓅᖃᑎᒌᖃᑦᑕᓗᒋᑦ, ᐅᖃᖅᑐᖅ ᐅᐱᐊᑦ. "ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᓐᓄᑦ ᑎᑭᒐᑦᑕ, ᓂᕆᒫᑐᓅᕈᒪᕙᑦᑐᖓ, ᐊᓕᐊᓰᒍᒐᒪ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᑦ ᐅᖄᕕᐅᒥᐊᖅᑐᖃᑦᑕᓱᖓ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᐅᔨᒐᑦᓴᐅᖁᔭᒥᓂᒃ ᐅᖃᐅᓄᑦ ᓱᓇᓂᓪᓗ ᑭᖕᖑᒪᑦᓯᒪᖔᕐᒥᒃ, ᐊᐱᕐᓰᑎᑦᓴᖃᕐᐸᑕᓅᓐᓃᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑕᐱᕇᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᖃᓄᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᖃᕐᒪᖔᑕ, ᖃᓄᐃᓅᕆᑎᖃᓕᕐᒪᖔᑕᓅᓐᓃᑦ ᐱᙳᓗᑕᐅᓕᑐᐃᓐᓇᑐᓂᒃ. ᐃᓕᑦᓯᕙᓪᓕᐊᕕᕋᓐᓇᕋᓯᐊᕐᐸᑐᖓ ᐃᓄᓐᓂᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ, ᑐᓯᒪᑎᑦᓯᐊᕋᓯᐊᕐᓯᒥᑦ ᓱᓇᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᓕᕐᒪᖔᑦᑕ."

ᑕᕝᕘᓕᒫᖅ ᐊᓂᒍᕐᑎᓗᒍ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᒥ ᓂᕈᐊᕐᑕᕕᓂᐅᑦᓱᓂ ᓯᑦᑎᒻᐸ 2015ᒥ, ᑲᓇᑕᒥᐅᑦ ᓂᕈᐊᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᑐᖃᒃᑯᑦ ᓂᕈᐊᕐᓂᖃᕐᑎᓯᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᔅᓯᑎᓐ ᑐᕈᑑ ᓂᕈᐊᕐᑕᐅᓂᕐᐸᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᓕᐳᕉ ᑲᕙᒪᒃᑯᓂᒃ ᑭᒻᒪᑐᕐᑐᖅ. ᑐᕈᑑ ᐅᖃᕐᑐᕕᓂᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᑐᖃᕐᓂᒃ ᐃᓅᖃᑎᖃᕐᓂᒥᓂᒃ ᐱᒪᓇᐅᓂᕐᐸᐅᓂᕒᑦᓯᓂ, ᑖᓐᓇᓗ ᐊᕐᕿᒍ ᐊᓂᒍᓚᐅᕐᑎᓇᒍ, ᓚᐳᕈ ᑲᕙᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᖃᕐᓂᒥᑦᓯᑎᒃ 94-ᓂᒃ ᐅᓐᓂᑑᑎᓕᐊᒍᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᓴᒪᐅᑎᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᒥᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑎᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᓯᓯᒪᑦᓱᓂᓗ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑕᐱᕇᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐊᖓᔪᖅᑳᖓᓂᒃ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᓗ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᓄᓇᓕᑐᖄᑦ ᓯᕗᓕᕐᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ.

"ᑲᓇᑕᒥᐅᑦ ᐊᖓᔪᖅᑳᖓᑕ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖏᑦ ᓱᓕᑦᓯᐊᑐᓇᔭᒃᑲ," ᐅᖃᕐᑐᕕᓂᖅ ᐅᐱᐊᑦ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᑲᕙᒣᑦ ᐊᑯᓂᕈᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᕿᒪᒃᑯᐃᓯᒪᖁᔭᒃᑲ. ᐱᒐᓱᐊᒻᒪᓇᓐᓇᑐᕐᑕᖃᓚᖓᔾᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐅᖃᐅᓰᑦ, ᐊᑯᓂᐊᓘᓕᕐᑐᓗ ᑲᔪᓯᑦᓯᐊᖏᒍᑎᑦᓴᑦ ᓄᐃᑕᕙᑦᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᐱᓕᓱᐊᒻᒪᓇᓐᓇᑐᐃᓪᓗ ᓄᓇᓕᑐᖄᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᕐᒃᑯᓗ ᐱᓇᓱᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᖓᒍᑦ, ᐱᔭᓇᐊᑐᕉᓚᖓᔾᖅ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ, ᐱᓗᐊᕐᑐᖅ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓂ ᓯᑕᒪᑐᐃᓐᓇᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᒥᐅᑦ ᐊᖓᔪᖅᑳᖓ ᐱᔭᑦᓴᓚᓴᕐᔪᐊᖃᓚᖓᑎᓪᓗᒍ, ᑕᒪᑐᒥᖓ ᐱᔭᑦᓴᖃᕐᒥᓗᓂ."

2017 ᐱᒋᐊᕐᓂᖓᓂ ᐱᔭᑦᓴᒪᓇᐅᓛᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᑐᓴᖃᑦᓴᖃᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓂ ᑐᕈᑑᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᖓ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑕᐱᕇᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᑌᔭᐅᒍᓯᓕᒻᒥᒃ "ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᒃᑯᓗ ᐱᓇᓱᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᒎᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᖏᑦ" (ICPC). "ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᒃᑯᓗ ᐅᖃᒻᒪᓇᐅᑎᖓᒍᑦ" ᓄᐃᑦᓯᒍᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᒍᑦ "ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᒃᑯᓗ ᐱᓇᓱᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᒎᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑐᑭᑖᕐᑐᖃᓚᐅᔭᖅ ᐊᑕᔪᒥᒃ ᐱᓂᐊᕐᓂᓕᓇᒍᓯᐅᓂᐊᓕᕐᑎᓗᒍ, ᑲᑎᒪᔩᐅᖃᑎᒌᓚᖓᓯᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓯᕗᓕᕐᑎᖏᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑕᐱᕇᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᓇᑕᒥᐅᑦ ᐊᖓᔪᖅᑳᖓ ᑐᖅᑲᑦᕕᒪᓇᖏᓪᓗ ᐱᓇᓱᑎᒌᒍᑎᖃᕐᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᙳᓗᑕᓇᔭᐅᓪᓚᓇᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓅᓯᓯᐊᕐᓂᖅ ᐱᓪᓗᒍ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᓂ.

ᐅᐱᐊᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑕᐱᕇᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᖏᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓰᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᕐᒥ ᐱᖓᓯᕕᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᑦᓯᓯᑎᒃ ᑲᕙᒪᑐᖃᒃᑯᑦ ᑐᖅᑲᑦᕕᒪᓇᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᕐᓂᐊᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᔭᐅᓂᓇᓕᖅᑕᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑦᑐᔾᔪᑎᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᓯᑕᒪᐅᔪᖅᑐᑦ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᕈᑎᑦᓴᓕᐊᒍᓯᒪᔪᑦ. ᓄᓇᑖᕋᓯᐊᕐᓃᑦ, ᐃᓪᓗᓕᕆᓂᖅ, ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖅ, ᓴᒪᐅᑎᓯᒪᓂᖅ, ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᓕᕆᓂᖅ, ᖃᓄᐃᖕᖏᓯᐊᕆᐊᕐᓂᖅ, ᐊᑉᐱᑎᒍᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ "ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᓐᓂ ᒪᓕᒐᓕᐅᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᐱᕕᑦᓴᖃᕐᓂᖅ."

"ᑲᑎᒪᓂᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᒐᓰᖕᖏᑐᖅ," ᐅᖃᕐᑐᖅ ᐅᐱᐊᑦ, "2018ᒥ ᑲᕙᒪᑐᖃᒃᑯᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓄᑦ ᑐᖁᓚᓕᐅᕐᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᑌᔨᔪᖓ. ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓄᑦ ᑐᖁᑉ ᐃᓚᖃᓚᐅᔪᑦ $400ᒥᓕᐊᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓪᓗᓕᐅᕆᑎᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᐊᕐᕿᒍᐃᑦ ᖁᓖᑦ ᐅᖓᑖᓅᓕᖓᔪᑦᓴᓂᒃ. $82 ᒥᓕᐊᓐ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕆᑎᑦᓴᐅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᕐᒪᖔᑕ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑐᓄᑦ ᐊᕐᕿᒍᓂ ᖁᓕᓐᓂ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑭᖑᓂᖓᒍᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᕐᑐᕆᑎᑦᓴᐅᒥᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ. $27.5ᒥᓕᐊᓐ ᐳᕙᓪᓗᑐᓕᕆᒍᑎᑦᓴᑦ ᐊᕐᕿᒍᓂ ᑕᓪᓕᒪᐅᓚᖓᔪᓂ. ᐅᖄᖃᑎᒋᒍᑎᒋᕙᓪᓕᐊᔭᕗᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᕙᒃᑯᓗ ᐱᓇᓱᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᒎᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᐅᑦᓯᑕ, ᑐᖅᑲᑦᕕᒍᓪᓗ ᑲᓇᑕᒥᐅᓪᓗ ᐊᖓᔪᖅᑳᖓ ᐃᓅᓐᓇᑎᒃ ᖃᓄᖏᖃᑎᒌᑦᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᖃᓄᖅ ᑲᕙᒪᑐᖃᒃᑯᓄᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᖃᕐᑎᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᒪᖔᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᓚᖓᓂᖏᓯᒪᔭᕗᑦ. ᑮᓇᐅᔦᑦ ᑐᖁᓚᓕᐅᕐᑕᐅᓯᐊᓕᓚᐅᔭᕗᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᑦᓯᒍᑎᑦᓴᐅᓛᕐᑐᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖅᓯᒪᔭᑦᑎᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᕙᒃᑯᓗ ᐱᓇᓱᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᒎᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᐅᑦᓯᑕ."

ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᕙᒃᑯᓗ ᐱᓇᓱᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᒎᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᖁᑎᑦᓯᐊᒍᔭᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᑐᖃᒃᑯᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓄᑦ ᑐᖁᓚᓕᐊᖅᑎᓐᓅᓕᖓᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᑎᑦᑐᓄᑦ. ᐱᓂᐊᕐᓂᓕᓇ-ᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᒥᒍᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᑲᕙᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓯᕗᓕᕐᑎᖏᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᒪᖃᑎᒌᑉᐸᓕᐊᔭᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᑑᑎᓪᓚᓇᑉᐸᑕᖏᓐᓂᒃ.

"ᑌᒫᓪᓚᓇ ᖃᓂᑕᓇᔭᑖᓂᐊᕐᑐᓇᓚᐅᔪᖅᖏᓚᖓ ᑐᖅᑲᑦᕕᓂᒃ ᓂᕈᐊᕐᑕ-ᐅᓯᖓ ᑌᑦᓯᒪᓂ," ᐅᖃᕐᑐᕕᓂᖅ ᐅᐱᐊᑦ. "ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑕᐱᕇᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐱᕕᑦᓴᑖᕐᕕᒋᓚᐅᔭᒃᑲ. ᐊᐅᓚᔾᔪᖓ ᐊᓕᐊᑦᑐᒪᓇᐅᖃᑦᑕᓯᑕ ᐊᕐᕿᒍᒥ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᐊᕐᓯᑕ ᑲᕙᒪᑐᖃᒃᑯᑦ ᑐᖅᑲᑦᕕᖅᑎᕐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᓯᖃᑕᓇᐊᒥᒃ. ᑌᒣᒪᑦ, ᐸᕐᓂᓯᒪᑦᓯᐊᕆᑎᐅᒥᐊᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᖃᕐᑕᕐᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᐊᑦᑐᐃᓇᓯᒪᔪᖓ. 15ᒥᓂᑦ 20ᒥᓂᑦᓂᓪᓗᓃᑦ ᐅᖄᕕᑦᓴᖃᖃᑦᑕᓯᒪᔪᒍᑦ ᐊᓯᑦᔨᒥᐊᖁᓚᔭᑦᑕᑦᑎᓐᓂᒃ.

ᐃᓅᐱᓕᐊᑭᓐᓇᓯᕇᑐᓇᓯᒪᖕᖏᒥᑐᖓ, ᑰᑦᔪᐊᒧᓪᓗ, ᖀᓂᒧᓪᓗ, ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓄᓗ ᐃᓚᖃᕐᓗᖓ ᑕᓪᓕᒪᓂᒃ ᐱᖓᓲᔪᕐᑐᓂᓪᓘᓃᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᑐᖃᒃᑯᑦ ᑐᖅᑲᑦᕕᖁ-ᑎᖅᑭᓐᓂᒃ, ᑲᑎᒪᖃᑎᒋᖃᑦᑕᓯᒋᑦ, ᓂᕆᖃᑎᒋᑦᓯᒋᐊᓪᓛᑦ, ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᓂᕆᒫᑐᓕᐊᖃᑎᒋᖃᑦᑕᓯᒋᑦ, ᑐᑭᓯᑎᑦᓯᐊᕿᒪᑦᓯᒋᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᑐᖃᒃᑯᑦ ᑐᖅᑲᑦᕕᖁᑎᖅᒋᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᖅᒥᓐᓂᒃ."

ᐱᓂᐊᕐᓂᓕᓇᐅᑎᓅᓕᖓᔪᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᑦᓯᒍᑎᖃᖃᑦᑕᓯᑕ ᑲᕙᒪᑐᖃᒃᑯᑦ ᑐᖅᑲᑦᕕᖅᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᑐᒥ ᐃᓄᒥᐊᑦᑑᖅᒥᑦᑐᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᐱᒻᒪᓇᐊᓅᑉᐸᖅ ᐱᓂᐊᕐᓂᓕᓇᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓇᐊᖃᕐᓂᑎᓐᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᖅᑎᑦᑐᖅ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓕ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᕐᓂᐊᕐᑕᐅᔭᕐᒥᓪᓚᑦᑕ ᐊᖓᔪᖄᖅᐳᑎᓄᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᓇᓂᕐᒍᓕᖓᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᓅᓯᕐᒍᓕᖓᔪᓂᓪᓗ. ᓄᓇᕕᒥ, ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᓂ ᐅᒣᑦᑑᒥᒻᒪᑦ, ᐅᕕᒐᕐᑐᐃᑦ ᓂᕆᐅᓐᓂᖃᕐᑦᓯᐊᖅᒥᑦᑐᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᑖᖃᔭᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᐊᑦᑕᑐᐊᒥᒃ.

ᐅᖄᑦᓯᓂ ᐃᓪᓗᐃᓂᐊᕐᓂᒥᒃ, ᐅᐱᐊᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑕᐱᕇᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐊᓪᓚᕕᒥ ᐱᔭᕇᑦᑕᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᓂᕗᔭᕕᓂᖅ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐃᓄᓐᓅᓂᕐᒪᖔᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᓪᓗᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᖏᕐᔪᓄᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᓄᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᕈᑎᑦᓴᓂᒃ, ᐅᑭᐊᑦᓴᒥ 2018ᒥ ᐸᕐᓇᕈᑎᑦᓴᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᑐᐃᓐᓇᓇᐊᖃᕐᓂᖃᕐᓯᒋᑦ. ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔪᖅ $400ᒥᓕᐊᓐ ᐃᓪᓗᓕᐅᕆᑎᑦᓴᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᓂ ᐊᕐᕿᒍᓅᓕᖓᔪᑦ ᖁᓕᓐᓄᑦ ᐅᖃᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ 2018ᒥ ᑲᕙᒪᑐᖃᒃᑯᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓄᑦ ᑐᖁᓚᓕᐊᖅᒥᓂ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᓈᒻᒪᖕᖏᑦᑑᓂᖃᑦᑕᖅᒥᑦ.

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"ᐱᓕᐊᓐᓃᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᕐᑐᕆᑎᖃᖃᔭᕐᑐᒍᑦ ᓂᓐᓂᐅᖃᓚᐅᑎᒍᓐᓂᑎᑦᓯᓂᐊᕿᑦᑕ ᐃᓪᓗᒥᐅᖃᑎᖕᒥᓂᒃ, ᓂᓐᓂᐅᖃᓚᐅᑎᔪᐃᓪᓗ ᐃᓪᓗᒥᐅᖃᑎᖕᒥᑦ 41%-ᖕᒥᖃᑦᑕᓯᒪᑦᓱᑎᒃ 52% ᐅᖓᑖᓅᓕᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᕐᕿᒍᓂ ᐱᖓᓲᔪᖅᑑᓚᐅᕐᑐᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᓂ, ᑕᓚ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐅᐃᒪᓇᕐᓯᕙᓪᓕᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᑐᖅ," ᐅᖃᕐᑐᖅ ᐅᐱᐊᑦ. " ᑕᓚᑕᓚ, ᑭᖕᖑᒪᑦᓯᓂᕐᑲᓂᒃ ᐱᒍᑦᔨᕙᓪᓗᖃᑦᑕ, ᐊᒥᓱᓂᓗ ᕿᑐᕐᖓᔫᓕᓐᓂᒃ, ᐃᓗᓴᒥᓂᒃ ᐅᑕᖅᑭᔪᑦ ᐊᒥᖂᒻᒥᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᕐᕿᒍᓂ ᖁᓕᓗ ᑕᓪᓕᒪᓗᓂ ᐅᑕᖅᑭᔪᑦ ᐊᕐᕿᒍᓂᓗ ᐊᕙᑎᓂᒃ ᐅᑕᖅᑭᔪᑦ ᐱᒥᑎᓗᒋᑦ, ᐃᓅᓈᓅᓕᖓᔪᒥᒃ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᖃᓯᐊᕿᓐᓇᓯᕙᓚᑦ. ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑕᐱᕇᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐊᓪᓚᕕᖓᓂ ᐱᓇᓯᑎᐅᓯᑕ ᐃᓄᐃᓗ ᓄᓇᓕᒫᖓᓂ ᐃᓯᒪᑦᓴᓯᐅᓇᐊᓪᓚᑐᑦᓴᐅᕗᒍᑦ ᖃᓄᕐᑑᓇᐊᓪᓚᕿᑎᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᑑᑎᓕᑦᖓ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᓗᒍ, ᒪᑭᑕᓚᓯᐊᕿᑎᑦᓴᓕᐅᕿᑎᑦᓴᖏᓐᓇᓗ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᐅᑎᑐᑦ, ᐃᓚᖏᓪᓗ, ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᓂᒥᐅᑦ ᒪᑭᑕᑦᓯᐊᕿᓐᓇᓯᖁᑦᓯᒋᑦ."

ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᑐᒥ ᐃᒻᒥᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᒍᓐᓇᓯᒍᒪᓂᖅ ᐱᓪᓗᒍ, ᐅᐱᐊᑦ ᐅᖃᕐᑐᕕᓂᖅ, "ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᒍᓐᓇᕕᓕᒫᑦᑎᒍᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᒪᓚᖓᔾᔪᒍᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᓂ ᐃᒻᒥᓂᕿᒍᓐᓇᓯᒍᒪᓂᖅᑦ ᑐᖕᖓᕕᒋᓗᒋᑦ. ᕿᓚᓈᕐᐳᖓ ᐱᓇᓱᑎᖃᓖᕐᓂᖏᓂᒃ ᒪᑭᕕᒍᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᖓᔪᖄᖓᓂᓪᓗ ᒍᐊᑦᒥᒃ ᐱᒍᑦᔨᖃᑎᓖᕐᓂᑎᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᒪᓖᕐᓯᒍᓗ ᓯᕗᓂᑦᓴᓕᐅᕐᓂᖓᒍᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒥ ᐃᒻᒥᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᒍᓐᓇᓯᒍᒪᓂᖅ ᐱᓪᓗᒍ."

ᐃᓅᓕᕐᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᓵᐸᑐᐊᒥ, ᐅᐱᐊᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᓂ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᕐᓂᖁᖅ, "ᑕᒍᓐᓇᕿᑦᑕ ᓄᓇᑦᓯᐅᕖᒥ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᐅᔪᓂᒃ

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are and what their need are, or have questions about how ITK functions, or what we're doing on any specific issue. I try to always be open to learning new things from people, and also, I try my best to explain the work we do to Inuit."

A month following his first term victory in September 2015, Canadians voted in a federal election to grant Justin Trudeau a majority Liberal government. Trudeau stated that his most important relationship was with Indigenous Peoples, and before the year was out, his government had accepted all 94 recommendations of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission and had met with the ITK president and the other national Indigenous leaders.

"I think the prime minister is genuine in his statements," said Obed. "I'm hoping that this government will create a long-lasting legacy. The challenge is with such ambitious statements, and with such a long history of negative or challenging dealings between Indigenous Peoples and the federal government, that it's a really difficult thing to do, especially within a four-year window when the prime minister is trying to do a million things, plus this."

Early in 2017 a high-level process was announced in Iqaluit between the Trudeau government and ITK called the "Inuit to Crown Partnership Committee" (ICPC). In the "Inuit Crown Declaration" that created the ICPC it was described as a permanent political process, providing a forum for the Inuit leadership composing the ITK Board of Directors and the prime minister and his key ministers to work on issues of importance for Inuit and improve living conditions across Inuit Nunangat.

Obed and the ITK board meet three times a year with key federal ministers to discuss progress on eight joint priority areas. These include land claims, housing, language, reconciliation, education, health, environment, and the "Inuit Nunangat Policy Space."

"It's not just meeting for meeting sake," says Obed, "I point to the 2018 federal budget. Within that budget there was $400 million for housing over 10 years. There was $82 million for an Inuit Health Survey that will be a sustainable health survey that not only got 10-year funding, but also funding ongoing after those 10 years. We got $27.5 million for tuberculosis for the next five years. We started those conversations in the Inuit Crown Partnership Committee, and the ministers and the prime minister all worked on the federal side to figure out how to fund the work that we all said that we needed to do in those areas. And the outcome was very specific language in the federal budget that provides funding to implement the things that we were talking about in the Inuit Crown Partnership Committee."

The benefits of the ICPC process go beyond lines in federal budgets. Arguably the political relationship between this government and national Inuit leadership has gone to the next level of understanding of the Inuit reality in Canada.

"I didn't imagine that I would have close relationships with ministers when I was elected," said Obed. "I came up through the ITK system. I remember us being very excited to have one meeting a year with a federal minister. So, my expectation was that we would have very formal relationships. We would have maybe 15 or 20 minutes to say our piece and to lobby for changes that we wanted to see. I didn't imagine that I would have the opportunity to go to Inuvik, to go to Kuujjuaq, to go to Nain, to go to Iqaluit with five or six federal ministers, and we would sit down and we would have meetings together, and that offline we would be eating meals together, and we'd be going to community feasts, and we'd be really able to shape the understanding that federal ministers have for Inuit."

Holding these high-level policy meetings with federal ministers in small Arctic communities has been important not only for developing political relations, but also for bringing issues such as housing to life for senior officials. In Nunavik, as in all Inuit regions, youth have little hope of securing a social housing unit of their own.

Speaking to the issue of housing, Obed notes that ITK is in the final stages of creating a National Inuit Housing Strategy, expected to be released in the fall of 2018. He acknowledges the $400 million for housing across Inuit Nunangat over 10 years announced in the 2018 federal budget, but says it is not enough.

"It would take billions of dollars to solve the overcrowding, and the overcrowding has gone from 41 per cent to over 52 per cent in the last six years across Inuit Nunangat, so our crisis is only getting worse," says Obed. "Right now, our systems are focussed so much on those who are in desperate need, and a lot of families with young children, and a lot of people who have been on waiting lists for 15 or 20 years, and we don't get to think about the big, broad picture. I do hope that we at ITK and across Inuit Nunangat can step back and think about how to devise a

ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑦᓯᓯᒪᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ-ᑲᕙᒪᖃᕐᓂᒥᒃ, ᐅᐱᓐᓇᒎᕗᖅ ᐅᕙᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᑯᓂᐅᖖᒋᑐᐊᐱᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᑕ ᐃᓚᖓᓂ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ ᒪᓕᒐᓕᐅᕐᐸᓕᕐᒪᑕ ᐊᕙᑎᒦᑦᑐᑦ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᔭᐅᒍᑎᑦᓴᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᒍᑎᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᑲᕙᒦᐱᒃᑯᒥᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᖃᑎᒌᑦᓯᐊᑭᑎᒥᓗᒥᑦ ᑯᐯᒃᒥ ᑲᕙᒪᓂᒃ ᑲᕙᒪᑐᖃᒃᑯᓂᓪᓗ.”

ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᒨᓕᖓᓂᖓ ᑕᒪᑐᒪ ᐱᓪᓗᒍ, ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᕐᑐᕕᓃᑦ ᐃᒻᒥᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᒍᓐᓇᓯᒥᐊᖃᕐᓂᒥᒃ 2018ᒥ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᕐᑕᑐᒥᐅᒍᖃᑎᒌᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᒻᒪᓇᖃᕐᑎᓗᒥᑦ ᐅᑦᕿᐊᒃᕕᒃᒥ, ᐊᓛᔅᑲᒦᑦᑐᒥ ᔪᓗ 16-19ᒥ, ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑕᐱᕇᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐊᖓᔪᕐᖄᖓ, ᐅᐱᐊᑦ ᓯᕗᓕᕐᑎᐅᔪᕕᓂᖅ ᑲᓇᑕᒥᐅᓂᒃ ᑎᓕᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ. ᑲᓛᓯᒥᐅᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᑕ ᑭᒡᒐᑐᕐᑎᖓ ᑯᐱᒃ ᑲᓗᔅᑦ, ᐅᑦᑐᕋᐅᑎᒥᑦᓯᒍ, ᐅᖄᔭᕕᓂᐅᓚᐅᔪᒻᒪᑦ ᐱᑭᐊᓚᐅᕐᓯᐊᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᐲᑦ “ᐊᑕᐅᓯᐅᓕᖓᑐᐃᓐᓇᓂᐊᓕᕐᑎᓗᒥᑦ” ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑐᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ. ᐱᑭᐊᓚᐅᕐᓯᐊᖅ ᐃᒪᕐᐱᔪᐊᒍᓂᕐᕚᖅ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑐᒥ.

“ᓯᕗᓂᑦᓴᓯᐊᒻᒪᓇᒃ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ,” ᐅᖃᕐᑐᕕᓂᖅ ᐅᐱᐊᑦ. “ᑕᑯᒍᒪᓚᔭᕐᑐᖓ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑐᕐᒥᐅᑦ ᐅᐊᓐᓂᒥᒃ ᓂᒻᒥᒍᑦ ᑐᖖᒐᕕᖃᑦᓯᐊᑎᓪᓗᒥᑦ, ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖏᑦ ᐃᓕᒃᑯᑎᕐᒪᑕ, ᐃᓄᑦᑕᖏᑦ ᑕᕐᕋᓕᐊᕐᑕᖕᒫᓃᒍᑦᓯᑎᒃ-ᓯᕿᓂᓕᐊᕐᑕᖕᒫᓃᒍᑦᓯᑎᓪᓗ. ᐃᓯᐊᕐᑑᒍᓇᐅᒻᒥᓯᓂᓪᓗ, ᖃᓄᐃᖖᒋᓯᐊᕈᑎᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᐱᒍᑦᔨᐅᑏᑦ ᐱᒍᑦᔨᐅᑎ-ᐅᓰᒍᓚᔭᕐᐸᑕ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑎᑦᑕᕕᒋᓰᖕᒥᓐᓂ, ᐃᒻᒪᖄᓐᓃᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓈᒃᓕᐊᖃᑦᑕᑎᓪᓗᒥᑦ, ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓄᓗᓐᓃᑦ, ᑰᑦᔪᐊᒧᓪᓗᓃᑦ, ᑰᐸᓐᕿᐊᑲᓐᓕᐊᖕᒦᖃᑦᑕᕈᓐᓇᓗᑎᒃ, ᐊᑐᓖᓕᐊᖕᒦᖃᑦᑕᕈᓐᓇᓗᑎᒃ ᒪᓐᑐᓇᐊᓕᐊᖕᒦᖃᑦᑕᕈᓐᓇᓗᑎᓪᓗ. ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᓂᒥᐅᑦ ᑲᑎᑎᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᖃᑦᑕᓇᐊᓃᑦ ᐃᓅᓕᓯᐊᕐᕕᖃᕐᑐᑎᒃ ᐱᓇᓯᕚᖃᕐᑐᑎᓪᓗ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᓂᒃ. ᑐᑭᑖᕋᓯᐊᕈᑎᖃᕈᓐᓇᓇᐊᖃᕐᓯᒍᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓅᓂᖓᔪᓂᒃ, ᐊᕙᑎᑦᑎᓅᓂᖓᔪᓂᒃ, ᐱᓂᐊᕐᓂᓕᓇᒍᒪᔭᑦᑎᓂᒃ ᐱᓂᐊᕐᓂᓕᓇᒍᓐᓇᓇᐊᖃᕐᑐᒍᑦ, ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓂᓕᓇᓂᕐᓃᓕᖓᔪᓂᓪᓗ, ᐃᓄᓐᓃᓕᖓᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᓂ.”

ᑲᓗᔅᑦ ᐅᖃᕐᑕᕕᓂᖓ “ᐊᑕᐅᓯᐅᓕᖓᑐᐃᓐᓇᓂᐊᓕᕐᑎᓗᒥᑦ” ᐊᐅᓚᔨᒪᑦᓴᑖᓇᔪᒎᓐᓂᖖᒋᓪᓚᖅ ᐊᐅᔭᒥ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑐᒥᐅᒍᖃᑎᒌᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᕐᔪᐊᖃᕐᑎᓗᒥᑦ ᓯᑦᓴᖏᓐᓂ ᐅᑯᐊ Chukchi, Beaufort Seas. ᐅᕕᓚᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᓯᕗᓕᕐᑎ ᓯᐊᔭ ᔨᐊᖖᑭ ᓂᑯᕕᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᐸᑎᑦᑕᕈᑕᐅᓚᐅᔪᕗᖅ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔪᓃᑦᑐᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᓯᒪᔪᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᖃᒦᑐᐊᕐᒪᑦ, ᓵᓕ ᒍᐊᑦ ᐆᑦᑐᕋᐅᑎᓚ, ᓯᕗᓪᓕᐹᒥ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑐᒥᐅᒍᖃᑎᒌᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᕐᔪᐊᖃᕐᑎᓗᒥᑦ ᐸᐅᔫ, ᐊᓛᔅᑲᒥ 1977-ᒍᑎᓪᓗᒍ. ᔨᐊᖖᑭ ᐅᐱᒍᓯᕙᓛᓚᐅᔪᕗᖅ “ᐃᓄᓯᑦᑑᕈᑕᓇᑦᓯᑎᒃ” ᑐᖖᒐᕕᑦᓴᓕᐅᕐᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑐᒥᐅᒍᖃᑎᒌᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓐᓂᒃ.

ᐊᐱᕐᓯᑕᐅᓗᓂ ᑭᓯᐊᓂᐅᓯᒪᒻᒥᔪᖅ ᓂᑭᐊᕐᑕᐅᒥᐊᓪᓚᓯᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑕᐱᕇᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐊᖓᔪᕐᖃᑖᕆᒥᐊᓪᓚᑕᖓ ᐋᑐᓕᒦᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᖃᓄᖅ ᔨᐊᖖᑭᐅᑉ ᓂᓪᓕᕈᑎᒥᓯᒪᔭᖓᓂᒃ ᐃᓅᓯᑦᑑᕈᑕᓇᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ 1970-ᓃᑦᓯᑕ ᐃᓯᒪᒋᔭᖃᕐᒪᖔᑦ. “ᑐᖖᒐᕕᑦᓴᓕᐊᓇᓯᒪᔭᖓᓂᒃ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᓯᒋᐊᖃᕐᑐᓇᔪᖓ, ᑐᖖᒐᕕᑦᓴᓕᐅᓇᓗᖓ ᓯᕗᓕᕐᐲᑦ ᐱᒡᒐᑕᕋᓯᐊᕐᓯᒪᔭᖓᓂᒃ ‘70-ᓃᑦᓯᑕ, ᑐᑭᓯᓇᕐᑎᒥᐊᕐᓗᒍᓗ, ᐱᒡᒐᑕᕋᓯᐊᓇᐊᓪᓚᕈᑎᒥᓗᒥᑦ ᓯᕗᓂᕐᒧᑦ,” ᐅᖃᕐᑐᖅ ᐅᐱᐊᑦ. “ᐱᔭᑦᓴᕆᐊᓪᓚᓂᒃ ᑕᑯᓯᒪᔪᖓ, ᐱᕕᑦᓴᑖᕐᕕᒥᒍᓐᓇᑦᑎᓂᒃ ᐅᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᒪᑎᑦᓯᒥᐊᕈᑎᑦᓴᑎᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᐅᑎᑦᓯᒥᐊᖃᑦᑕᓂᕐᒥᓗ ᐃᓚᐅᑎᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᓯᒪᖖᒋᑐᓂᒃ. ᑌᒣᒻᒪᑦ, ᑐᑭᓯᕗᖓ ᓇᓗᕐᖁᑎᒍᑎᖃᓇᐊᖃᖖᒋᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᓴᐱᓕᕐᑌᓕᒥᐊᖃᕐᓂᓂᕐᓗ. ᐃᑉᐱᒋᔭᖃᕋᓗᐊᕐᓯᖓ ᑌᒣᖃᑦᑕᓇᐊᕋᓂᒃ ᓯᓕᔪᓂᓪᓗ ᐅᖃᑦᓯᐊᕋᓯᐊᕐᐸᓯᖓ ᐊᖓᔪᕐᖃᐅᑎᓄᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓂᓪᓕᕈᑎᑦᓴᖅᐸᓯᖓ - ᓄᑖᓂᒃ ᐃᓯᒪᑦᓴᓯᐅᕈᑎᑦᓴᓯᐅᕐᐸᓯᖓ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᓯᕗᓂᑦᑎᓂ ᐊᓯᑦᔨᒥᐊᕈᑎᑦᓴᐅᓚᔭᖁᑦᓯᒥᑦ ᐃᓯᐊᕐᓂᓴᒃᑯᑦ.”

ᑐᓴᕋᑦᓴᓕᐊᕕᓂᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᑦᓯᐊᕗᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᖕᒪᑕ ᐅᐱᒥᔭᖃᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᓇᑖᓐ ᐅᐱᐊᑦ ᑐᖏᓕᖓᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑕᐱᕇᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐊᖓᔪᕐᖄᖑᓚᑕ ᐃᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᓂᕿᐊᕐᑕᐅᓂᖓᓄᑦ, ᐅᖃᐅᓯᕐᑕᖃᓚᐅᔪᕗᑦ ᐃᓕᓯᕐᓕᒪᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕕᕐᔪᐊᒥ Boston’s Tufts University, “ᖄᑭᕐᑎᐅᖃᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖓᓂᓪᓗ ᖄᑭᕐᑎᓄᑦ New England college hockey circuit. ᖄᑭᕐᑎᐅᖃᑕᐅᓯᒪᑦᓯᓂᓗ Junior A hockey with the Helena Ice Pirates.”

ᐊᐱᕐᓯᑕᕕᓂᖅ ᐱᓕᐅᑦᔨᒍᐲᑦ ᐱᖖᒍᐊᓃᑦ ᖃᓄᖅ ᐊᓯᑦᔨᓂᖃᒎᒍᒻᒪᖔᑕ ᐃᓅᓯᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓂᓇᐅᓐᓂᑖᑭᑕᐅᓂᓇᒎᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᐅᐱᐊᑦ ᑭᐅᔨᕕᓂᖅ ᐃᒫᒃ ᐅᖃᕐᓯᓂ. “ᐊᓕᐊᒋᔭᖃᕐᑐᖓ ᐱᓕᐅᑦᔨᒍᐲᑦ ᐱᖖᒍᐊᓃᑦ ᐊᒎᑎᔭᐅᖃᑦᑕᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖏᓐᓂ, ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᖖᒍᐊᕈᓯᑐᖃᖏᑦ ᐱᖖᒍᐊᕈᑕᐅᑎᓪᓗᒥᑦ ᐅᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐱᓕᐅᑦᔨᒍᐲᑦ ᐃᓕᑦᓯᓯᒪᔭᕗᑦ ᐱᓯᑎᐅᒍᑎᒥᓰᓇᓚᑦᑎᒥᑦ, ᑲᑌᔫᓚᖅ, ᖄᑭᕐᓂᖅ, ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᐃᓚᖏᓐᓂ ᐊᓇᐅᑦᓚᓰᒍᒻᒥᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐸᑦᑕᒥᒃ ᐃᑎᕐᑎᓯᓚᓯᐊᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᐳᕐᑐᔪᒦᑦᑐᒍᑦ. ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐃᕐᖁᒍᑎᑦᓯᐊᑦ ᐃᓯᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᖖᒋᓯᐊᓇᐊᖃᕐᓂᒥᒃ, ᓄᐃᑦᓯᐊᖃᑦᑕᕈᓇᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᑐᓂᒪᐅᑎᖃᕈᓇᓂᕐᒥᓗ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓯᒪᒥᐊᑦᓯᐊᕈᑎᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐅᓪᓗᒥᒨᓕᖓᑕᐅᓇᖏᑦᑐᓂᒃ, ᑐᕋᓕᓕᐊᓇᒍᓐᓇᑕᓇᔭᕐᓂ ᑎᑭᑎᓕᓯᐊᕈᑎᑦᓴᓂᒃ. ᐃᓕᒦᑦᑎᒍᐲᑦ ᐱᓕᐅᑦᔨᒍᐲᑦ ᐱᖖᒍᐊᕈᐲᑦ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᓕᐊᒋᔭᐅᒋᔭᕐᐱᖏᑦ ᐱᐅᒋᔭᒃᑲ ᑲᑐᑦᔨᒥᐊᖃᕐᓇᒪᑕ ᑌᒫᑦᓴᓇᖅ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᒥᓂᒃ ᑲᑐᑦᔨᒍᑎᖃᕈᓇᓂᖏᑦ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᕋᒃᑭᑦ ᐃᓄᒎᑦᔨᖔᕈᓐᓇᓯᑎᒃ. ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᒥᐊᓪᓚᕈᒪᔪᒃᑲ ᓇᓪᓚᐅᓂᕐᓯᐅᑭᑎᒥᖃᑦᑕᓗᒥᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᖖᒍᐊᐲᑦ, ᑕᒪ ᓂᕿᐊᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᕋᓂ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑦᓯᖃᑦᑕᕈᒪᕗᖓ ᓇᓪᓚᐅᓂᕐᓯᐅᕈᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᖖᒍᐊᐲᑦ ᐱᓕᐅᑦᔨᒍᑎᓂᒃ ᐱᖖᒍᐊᑎᐅᔩᑦ.

ᑭᖕᒍᓂᖓᒍᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓕᕐᒪᖔᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒥᐊᕐᑕᕕᓂᐅᑦᓯᓂ ᖃᓇᑕᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᐱᕐᓯᑕᐅᑦᓯᓂ ᐊᓪᓚᑕᕗᑦ ᓯᓚᑦᓯᐊᕋᓗᐊᕐᒪᖔᑕ, ᓇᑖᓐ ᓇᓗᓂᕐᓯᓯᐊᕐᑐᕕᓂᖅ ᐊᕐᕋᓂ ᑐᕌᓐᑐᒦᑦᓯᒥ ᐅᖓᓯᓐᓂᕚᑦ ᐊᕐᐸᖏᕐᓂᓇᔫᖏᑦᑕ ᐊᕐᐸᖏᕐᑐᕕᓂᐅᓂᕋᕐᓯᓂ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐸᕐᓄᓯᒪᒍᑎᖃᕋᑕᖖᒋᓂᕋᕐᑐᕕᓂᖅ ᐋᒃᑕᓐᒥ ᐊᕐᐸᖏᓕᐅᑎᓂᐅᔫᒧᑦ. ᐅᑭᐅᓖᑦ 40-ᓂᑦ 44-ᓄᑦ ᐊᕐᐸᖏᕈᓐᓇᓇᐊᓖᑦ 3:15:00. ᐅᐱᐊᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᑦ ᒪᕐᕈᑦ ᒪᕐᕈᓗᓐᓂᒃ (42) ᐅᑭᐅᓕᒃ.

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ᐅᐱᐊᑦ, 2017ᒥ ᑑᕐᖓᑦ ᖃᕐᖃᖏᓐᓃᖃᑕᐅᑦᓯᓂ, ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓯᕗᓚᑦᑕ ᓯᕗᓕᕐᑎᒥᖃᑦᑕᓯᒪᔭᖏᑦᑕ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᒥᐊᕐᓯᒪᔭᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᔭᑦᓴᕐᑐᓇᓪᓚᓇᑦᑐᖅ, 1970-ᓃᑦᓯᑕᓗ ᐱᓚᓯᐊᕐᑕᐅᓚᓇᑦᑐᕕᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᓇᓗᓐᓯᓯᐊᕈᒪᑦᓯᓂ ᐱᓇᓯᐊᕈᑎᒥᓪᓚᓇᓪᓗᒥᓪᓗ.

Obed, shown here in the Torngat Mountains in 2017, says he feels it’s his obligation to build upon the work done by earlier Inuit leaders, and continue to clarify and push for that which those in the ‘70s were fighting.

new reality that meets the needs of its citizens, and also creates more economic foundation for individuals, for families, and for the success and prosperity for Inuit across Inuit Nunangat."

Turning to the issue of sovereignty in the Arctic, Obed stated, "We will do all we can to support each Inuit region in its unique way in which it chooses to express self-determination and use sovereignty in that expression. I look forward to working with Makivik and President Watt to ensure that we can complement and support his vision for sovereignty in Nunavik."

Born in Labrador, Obed remarked at the progress made in his homeland. "If you look at the gains that Nunatsiavut has made in implementing its self-government, it's impressive to me that within a very short period of time one of our Inuit regions is making its own laws in relation to environmental assessment or governing its own municipalities and working very well with the province and the federal government in doing so."

At the international level, Inuit discussed sovereignty during the 2018 Inuit Circumpolar Council General Assembly held in Utqiagvik, Alaska July 16-19 where, as ITK President, Obed was the head of the Canadian delegation. Greenland delegate Kupik Kleist, for example, boldly stated during his presentation on the Pikialaorsuaq Commission that there should be "no more borders" between circumpolar Inuit nations. The Pikialaorsuaq is the largest polynya in the Arctic.

"It's a beautiful dream," said Obed. "I would love to see a place and time where we are grounded as an Arctic people in an East to West sense, rather than as Inuit who live in nation states, who are always going North-South. It would be wonderful to imagine a world where, say, health services were delivered at regional Inuit centres, and maybe people go to Nuuk, people go to Iqaluit, people go to Kuujjuaq, instead of going to Copenhagen, and Ottawa, and Montreal. There's no reason that Inuit shouldn't be able to marry and live and work across Inuit Nunaat. There's no reason that we can't make decisions on our wildlife, on our environment, on our political interests, on our education, that have implications for all Inuit across Inuit Nunaat."

The Kleist comment about "no more borders" wasn't the only memorable quote from the summer ICC assembly on the shores of the Chukchi and the Beaufort Seas. Youth leader Sarah Janke received a standing ovation for highlighting the ground-breaking work of historic Inuit leaders in the room, such as Charlie Watt, who was at the first ICC general assembly held in Barrow, Alaska in 1977. Janke praised the "young punks" for laying the foundation of ICC.

It was a natural question to ask the re-elected ITK president back in Ottawa how he related to what Jancke said about the young punks of the 1970s. "I think it's my obligation to build upon that, and to still be somebody who's taking those principles of what the leaders were fighting for in the '70s, and to further clarify, and to further push," says Obed. "I still see a lot of blank slates, a lot of places where we can forcibly knock down walls or create understanding and inclusion where there was none. So, I see my role as being assertive and being a fighter. I do feel like I am on that wavelength as well as trying to speak truth to power, and also having something to say – new ideas and a way forward that hopefully will change Canada for the better."

In the press statement from the Nunatsiavut Government congratulating Natan Obed on his second term as ITK president, a paragraph stood out highlighting his studies at Boston's Tufts University, "where he also

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ᐅᐱᐊᑦ ᓯᕗᓪᓚᒥ ᓂᕈᐊᕐᑕᐅᓯᓂ, ᑲᕿᒪᑐᖅᑲᒃᑯᑦ ᑐᕐᖃᑕᕐᕕᒃᑯᕐᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᕐᕕᑕᖅᑲᑎᖅᑲᕐᓂᐅᔾᔭᕐᑐᓇᓯᒪᖕᖏᑐᖅ ᑲᑎᒪᒥᐊᕐᑐᑐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓄᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᒪᓕᐅᒥᑎᒥᐊᕐᑐᒧᒥᓪᓗ ᐃᓄᖕᓂᒃ.

Obed says when first elected, he would never have imagined being able to travel with federal ministers to meet in communities and help shape the understanding they have for Inuit.

became a star defenseman playing in the New England college hockey circuit. He also played Junior A hockey with the Helena Ice Pirates."

Asked about the power of sports to transform lives and bring hope, Obed concluded the interview with these words. "I love the sporting movement in Inuit communities, whether it's Inuit traditional games or the sports that we've picked up and we're really good at, like volleyball, and hockey, and depending on what communities you're in, some softball and basketball. It requires you to think about your own mental health, your ability to show up and to make a commitment, and also to think about your life beyond today, to think about what you hope to achieve and the goals that you have. I think that team sports links very well with the Inuit collective in the way that the Inuit imagine the world where we all need to work together to achieve the good for the community rather than working individually. I want to provide more support and celebration for Inuit athletes, and so this term I do hope to create an ongoing celebration of Inuit athletes."

In a follow-up email question to check facts, Natan did confirm his fastest marathon time was in Toronto a year ago, but so far has no plans to run the Boston Marathon. Qualifying time for the 40-44-year-old age group is 3:15:00. Obed is currently 42 years old.

ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᑐᖅᒥᐅᑐᖅᑲᑎᒌᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦᑕ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᒻᒪᕆᖓ ᐅᑦᖅᑭᐊᕕᒻᒥ, ᐊᓛᔅᑲᒦᑦᑐᒥ

ᐅᓂᒃᑳᑕᕕᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᑦᔨᓕᐊᕕᓂᖏᓪᓗ ᐹᑉ ᒥᐊᓲᑉ

Scenes from the ICC General Assembly in Utqiaġvik, Alaska

Story and photos by Bob Mesher

ᖁᓕᓪᓗ ᐱᖓᓱᓪᓘᒍᑎᖓᓂᒃ (13) ᑲᑎᒪᓂᒻᒪᕆᖅᑲᓚᐅᔪᕗᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᑐᖅᒥᐅᑐᖅᑲᑎᒌᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ ᐅᑦᖅᑭᐊᒃᕕᒃᒥ, ᐊᓛᔅᑲᒥ ᔪᓗ 16ᒥᑦ 19ᒧᑦ. ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓂ ᐊᕙᑎᑦ ᒪᕐᕈᓂᒃ (40) ᓇᓪᓕᐅᓂᕐᓯᐅᓂᐅᒻᒥᓱᓂ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᓂᖅᑲᕐᓯᒪᒐᒥ 1977-ᒥ, ᐅᑦᖅᑭᐊᒃᕕᒃᒥᓴᓐᓇᖅ (ᐹᕈᒧᓂᖁᖅᑕᐅᖅᑲᑦᑕᓯᒪᔪᖅ), ᑲᑎᒪᒋᐊᙵᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᑕᖅᑭᒦᓐᓂᐹᑦᓯᐊᒥ ᓄᓇᓕᐅᑦᓯᓂ ᐊᒥᐊᔨᑲᒦᑦᑐᒥ.

ᑲᑎᒪᓂᒻᒪᕆᖅᑲᔫᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᐃ ᓯᑕᒪᑖᑦ ᐁᖅᑲᑦᑕᓯᒪᒻᒥᔪᖓ ᐃᓚᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᒻᒪᕆᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᐊᒐᓕᓇᔨᐅᑦᓯᖓ *ᒪᑭᕝᕕᑯᑦ ᖅᑭᒥᖅᑭᐊᖓᓂᒃ*, ᖅᑲᐅᔨᒪᓚᐅᔪᕗᖓ ᖁᕝᕙᑎᖅᑕᐅᓇᖅᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᑲᔪᓯᑦᓯᐊᓂᓇᓚᖓᓴᖓᓂᓪᓗ ᐃᓅᓂᕐᒥᓗ ᐅᐱᒋᔭᖅᑲᖅᕕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖓᓂᒃ.

The 13th General Assembly of the Inuit Circumpolar Conference (ICC) took place in Utqiaġvik, Alaska from July 16 to 19. The event also marked the 40 years since the assemblies began in 1977, held that year, too, in Utqiaġvik (then called Barrow), the most northerly city in the United States.

The assemblies take place every four years and having attended some in my former role as editor of *Makivik Magazine*, I knew I would be going to a very inspiring event full of positive energy and Inuit pride.

It is very comforting to be amongst all those Inuit from Canada, Greenland, Russia and the United States. Even though we come from such great geographical distances apart, the feeling is as if we are with long lost friends and relatives whom we have not seen for a while. One

ᒪᑭᕝᕕᑯᑦ ᐊᖓᔪᖅᑳᖓ ᓵᓕ ᒍᐊᑦ ᑲᑎᓯᔪᖅ ᐊᓛᔅᑲᒥᐅᑦ ᐱᓂᐊᕐᓂᓕᓇᔨᖓᓂᒃ ᐱᑦᓴᒥᓂ ᓇᒥᐊᕐᒥᒃ ᒥᕝᕕᒦᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐊᒥᐊᔨᑫᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᓄᑦ ᑎᑭᑦᑐᑦ ᖅᑲᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᕕᖓᓂ.

Makivik President Charlie Watt meets Alaskan politician Benjamin Nageak on the tarmac while waiting in line to be processed through US Customs.

ᑲᑎᒪᓂᒻᒪᓇᒻᒦᑐᑦ.
An overview of the assembly floor.

ᐃᓯᕐᓇᑎᑕᐅᓇᖅᑲᑦᑐᖅ ᐃᓄᓐᓂᑰᖅᑲᕐᓯᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᒥᐅᓂ, ᑳᓰᑦ ᓄᓇᖕᒐᓂᒥᐅᓂ, ᐅᔭᕋᒥᐅᓂ ᐊᒥᐊᔾᑲᒥᐅᓂᓪᓗ. ᐅᖓᓯᒥᐅᑎᕙᓪᓚᓇᐅᒐᓗᐊᕿᑦᑕ, ᐃᓚᖓᓈᑐᖅᑲᓇᔭᕐᓃᑰᔮᕐᓇᖅᑲᑦᑐᖅ ᐃᓚᒥᔭᕐᓃᑰᔮᕐᓇᖅᑲᑦᑐᖅ ᐊᑯᓂ ᑕᑯᖓᓃᑕᓇᔭᓂᒃ. ᐃᕐᕿᑎᒥᓇᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᑕᑯᖅᑲᑦᑕᓯᓂ. ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖕᒐᓂ ᓄᓇᕐᕐᑲᑎᒦᙱᑰᒐᓗᐊᑦ ᓯᕗᓕᐱᓂᖏᑦ ᐅᒃᑯᓴᓐᓇᐅᖅᑲᑦᑕᓚᐅᕙᓪᓚᑕ. ᓵᓕ ᒍᐊᑦ, ᐅᑦᑐᕋᐅᑎᓚ, ᐊᓇᕐᕋᓯᒪᕙᔾᔪᑐᐃᓐᓇᓂᕋᕐᑐᐱᓂᖅ ᐅᑦᕿᐊᒃᕕᒃᒥ, ᐃᓚᖅᑲᕋᒥ ᑌᑲᓂᒥᐅᓂᒃ.

ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑐᕐᒥᐅᒍᖅᑲᑎᖏᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕐᒥᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᒥᐊᕐᑐᕕᖅᑲᓲᑦ ᑕᕐᕿᖏᑦᑐᓯᐊᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᖓᓂ, ᐅᓪᓗᑕᒫᑦ ᐅᐸᔫᒪᓇᕐᒪᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᐅᑎᑦᓴᓕᓇᕝᕙᓪᓗ-ᑐᐃᓐᓇᓲᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᒥᓪᓗ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᕈᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᓱᖅᑲᓯᖅᑲᑕᐅᖅᑲᑦᑕᓱᑎᒃ. ᑌᑲᓂ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕈᓯᕐᒥ ᐊᒥᓱᒪᓇᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᖅᑲᐅᓯᖅᑲᓲᖅ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᕈᕐᑎᓯᒪᒥᐊᖅᖅᑲᑦᑕᑎᓪᓗᒥᑦ ᓯᕗᓂᖕᒐᒍᑦ ᑎᓕᔭᐅᓯᒪᐅᑎᓃᑦ. ᓄᓇᓕᒻᒥ ᑲᑎᒪᒥᐊᕐᑐᕕᐅᔪᒥ ᐃᓂᑦᓴᓕᐅᕐᓯᒪᒥᐊᖅᑲᓲᑦ, ᐅᓯᑲᑦᑕᑦᓯᓗ ᐸᕐᓈᕆᑕᐅᑦᓱᑎᒃ, ᓂᕆᓚᑦᓯᓗ, ᓯᓂᑦᑕᕕᑦᓯᓗ, ᐊᑦᑕᓈᑦᑐᕖᑦᓯᐊᓇᐊᖅᓯᓂᕐᒥᓪᓗ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᒥᐅᑕᓖᓂᒃ ᕿᕐᕐᑯᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᕐᑕᖅᑯᒍᓕᒥᒃ, ᐃᐸᒥᔭᐅᓂᖅᑯᒧᒥᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᓂᑦ ᐊᓯᖕᒥᓐᓂᑦ ᐱᓯᒪᔪᑦ.

ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᕈᕐᑎᕕᖅᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᕕᐅᓚᖓᔫᑉ ᓴᓂᐊᓃᑦᑐᓂᒃ, ᕿᒪᑐᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᑦᑐᕆᖕᖕᒥᑐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᕈᕐᑎᕕᖕᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᔪᓅᓚᐅᖁᑎᒃ. ᑌᒪ ᑲᑎᒪᐅᑎᑦᓴᒥᓂᒃ ᒪᓕᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᓂᐊᓕᖁᒥᒃ.

ᐅᖅᑲᐅᓯᑦᓴᓖᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᖅᑲᑎᕆᑦᑐᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᑎᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᖃᓄᓪᓗᐊᑎᒥ ᐱᕕᑦᓴᖅᑲᖅᒫᑕ, ᖃᐅᔨᒪᑎᑕᐅᒐᓗᐊᕐᓱᑎᒃ ᑭᖕᒍᕝᕕᓯᒫᐱᔫᖅ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᖕᒐ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓇᓂᒥᐅᑐᐃᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᑦᔨᕌᑐᐃᓐᓇᓂᒃ ᐃᓱᓖᓗᒥᔭᖅᑯᑦ ᐱᒐᓱᐊᒻᒪᓇᐅᑎᖅᓯᑎᓪᓗ ᐃᓄᓯᕐᒥᒃ, ᐃᓪᓗᐃᓂᐊᕐᓂᒥᒃ, ᐅᖅᑲᐅᓯᕐᒥᒃ, ᐃᓕᕐᕐᑯᓯᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᒍᓐᓇᐅᑎᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ.

ᐅᖄᔮᑦᓯᐊᒪᓇᒻᒥᒃ ᐅᖄᔭᖅᑲᓚᐅᕙᓪᓚᒥᔭᖅ ᓯᐊᔭ ᔫᕝᕝᑭᒥᒃ, ᑐᑭᒧᐊᑦᑎᓯᔮᐅᖅᑲᑕᐅᓯᒪᔭᒥᒃ ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᒥ ᓄᓇᓕᑐᖅᑫᑦ ᐅᕕᒐᕐᑐᐃᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔮᕐᒥᓐᓂᒃ, ᐅᖅᑲᐅᓯᖅᑲᕐᓯᓂ ᐱᒻᒪᓇᐅᒥᐊᕝᕙᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓴᓇᐊᕈᑕᐅᒥᐊᖅᑲᕐᓂᕝᕙᑕ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐅᕕᒐᕐᑐᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓖᒪᓂ, ᑲᓇᑕᓖᒥ ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᓖᒥᓪᓗ. ᐊᒥᓱᓂᒃ ᐅᕕᒐᕐᑐᓄᑦ ᐊᑰᑎᔭᐅᓕᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᖅᑲᐅᓯᖅᑲᕐᓯᓂ, ᓂᓪᓕᕈᑎᖅᑲᕐᓂᒥᔪᖅ ᐃᓅᓯᕐᒥᒃ ᑭᐱᓯᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᑲᑕᓂᐅᑉ ᐳᕐᑐᔫᓂᕝᕙᓂᒃ ᑕᕐᕿᒥ. ᔫᕝᕝᑭ ᐸᑎᑦᑕᕈᑕᐅᓐᓂᒥᔪᖅ ᐅᖅᑲᐅᓯᓂ "ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑐᕐᒥᐅᒍᖅᑲᑎᖏᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕐᒥᑦ ᐱᒥᐊᕐᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᕗᑦ ᐃᓅᓯᑦᑑᕈᑕᓇᔪᓄᑦ" ᐃᓱᒪᑦᓯᓂ ᐅᓪᓗᒥ ᐅᕕᒐᕐᑐᕗᑦ ᐃᓄᖕᓂᒃ ᑭᒡᒐᑐᕐᑎᖕᒍᑦᓯᐊᕈᓐᓇᓂᖕᒥᓐᓂᒃ.

can often see someone who looks and acts very much like someone that you know from home. There are many examples of shared ancestors between the regions. Charlie Watt, for example, later said that he felt very much at home in Utqiaġvik, especially because he has relatives in that community.

Although ICC meetings always take place in very spectacular northern locations, the daily routine does not allow for a lot of opportunity to catch events beyond the agenda and locally planned activities. There are many important items addressed during the week, which means a lot of preparation and planning has to be done by members of all delegations in advance. It takes a lot of logistical effort for the host community, setting up rides, meals, places to stay, security, and because there are always international guests, immigration control.

ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑐᓵᔨᑦ, ᓴᐅᒥᐊᓂᑦ ᑕᓕᕐᐱᐊᓄᑦ, ᐁᑕ ᓵᓐᑕ, ᓲᓯ ᓇᐸᔪᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒥᐊᔨ ᓇᓱᖅ, ᑲᓇᑕᒥᐅᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᑦ ᑎᓕᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᐱᒪᓇᐅᓚᐅᔪᑦ.
The Inuktitut translators, from left to right, Ida Saunders, Suzie Napayok and Mary Nashook, were crucial for the Canadian Inuit delegation.

ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᑐᖅᑲᑕᕐᐱᒃ ᑲᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ-ᓄᓇᓕᑐᕐᕋᑦᓗ ᐱᓇᓱᕐᑲᑎᒌᒍᑎᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑲᕿᓕᓐ ᐱᐊᓂᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᒻᒪᓐᒻᒦᑐᓄᑦ ᐅᕐᑳᔪᖅ.

The Canadian Minister of Crown-Indigenous Relations Carolyn Bennett speaks to the assembly.

ᒪᑭᕝᕕᑯᑦ ᐊᖓᔪᖅᖄᖓ ᓵᓚ ᒍᐊᑦ ᐅᕐᑳᕆᕐᒪᑦ ᓂᑯᕕᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐸᑎᑦᑕᓯᔭᕕᓃᑦ.

Makivik President Charlie Watt received a standing ovation following his speech.

ᑖᓐᓇ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᒻᒪᕆ ᓇᓪᓚᐅᑎᓯᒪᓂᖅᖃᓄᑦ ᐊᕐᕿᒍᓂ ᐊᕙᑎ ᒪᕐᑭᓂ ᓇᓪᓚᐅᓂᕐᓯᐅᓇᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᕆᐅᒍᕐᑲᑏᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᐊᖃᔭᑦᓯᐅᓂᕐᓴᑦ ᐱᓂᐊᕐᓂᓪᓚᕆᔩᐅᖏᓐᓈᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᕆᐅᒍᕐᑲᑏᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᖏᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᑎᑕᐅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᓅᓯᑦᑑᓯᒪᑦᓯᑎᒃ. ᐅᕐᑳᑦᓯᓂ, ᓵᓚᒍᐊᑦᕐᑯᑎᕗᑦ ᓂᓪᓚᕿᑎᕐᑲᓚᐅᔭᕗᖅ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᑎᓯᓯᒪᔭᒥᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᕆᐅᒍᕐᑲᑏᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᐄᐸᓐ ᐋᕙᓐᒍᓯᒪᔭᒥᒃ, ᐃᓚᓐᓈᓅᑦᓯᑎᒃ 1970ᓃᑦᓯᑕ ᓵᓚ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᕐᑎᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᑯᐯᒃ ᑕᕐᕋᖓᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᑦᔩᕐᑲᑏᓐᓂᖅᖃᓄᑦ. ᑭᖑᓂᖓᒍᑦ ᐊᐱᕐᓯᑕᐅᑦᓯᓂ, ᐃᕐᕋᓚᐅᔭᕗᖅ ᐄᐸᓐ ᐋᕙᓐ ᓵᓚ ᐃᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᓖᔅᑲᒥᑦ ᑰᑦᔭᐊᓪᓚᐊᕐᑯᔩᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᓂᖅᖃᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᓯᒋᐊᕐᑐᕐᑯᑦᓯᒍ ᐅᕙᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓇᐊᕐᑐᓗᓂ ᓄᐃᑦᓯᒍᒪᒪᔭᕐᓂᒥᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᕆᐅᒍᕐᑲᑏᑦ

Caucus rooms are assigned at or near the main meeting venue, where the representatives from the various countries can prepare before entering the larger forum. The meeting then unfolds as per the agenda.

Speeches and discussions are timed, but the meeting is always at least a little behind schedule. It appears that Inuit from every region share the same kinds of concerns and challenges such as social issues, critical housing shortages, language, culture, and Inuit rights.

One of the most passionate presentations was by Sarah Jancke, former co-chair of the Global Indigenous Youth Caucus, on the importance of mobilizing Inuit youth at the regional, national and international levels.

ᓯᐊᕋ ᔮᖅᑭ, ᑐᑭᒧᐊᑦᑎᓯᔨᐅᕐᑲᑕᐅᓯᒪᔭᖅ ᓯᓚᕐᔭᐊᓕᒫᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᑐᕐᑫᑦ ᐅᕕᒐᕐᑐᐃᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᖏᓐᓄᑦ, ᐸᑎᑦᑕᕿᑕᐅᔭᖅ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᕆᐅᒍᕐᑲᑏᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᕗᓂᕐᒥᓄᑦ "ᐃᓄᓯᑦᑑᕿᑕᓇᔭᓄᑦ."

Sarah Jancke, former co-chair of the Global Indigenous Youth Caucus, garnered applause from her comment that ICC was "started from young punks."

ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑐᕐᒥᐅᒍᖃᑎᒌᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᖏᑦᑕ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐊᖓᔪᖅᖄᖓᑕ ᑐᖓᓕᕐᑖᖅᒫᒥᖓ, ᓖᓴ ᖁᐱᕐᑭᐊᓗᒃ, ᓴᐅᒥᐊᓃᑦᑐᖅ, ᒦᓂᑲ ᐃᐊᓪ ᑲᓇᔫᑉ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑐᕐᒥᐅᒍᖃᑎᒌᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᖏᑦᑕ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐊᖓᔪᖅᖄᑖᖅᑲᒥᖓᑕ.
The newly elected Vice President of ICC Canada, Lisa Koperqualuk, left, with new ICC Canada President Monica Ell-Kanayuk.

ᑲᑎᒪᔨᑦᓴᖏᓐᓂᒃ. ᐅᑦᓯᒪᓂ ᓵᓚ ᒍᐊᑦ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᒪᓯᐊᕐᑎᐅᖃᑕᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᔪᒥᓯ ᐯᒥ ᑯᐯᒃᑯ ᑕᕿᖓᓂ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᒍᑎ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᒪᓯᐊᕈᑕᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ. "ᐆᑦᑐᕿᑦᓴᐅᔪᓇᑦᓯᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᒍᑦ (ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑐᕐᒥᐅᒍᖃᑎᒌᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓐᓂᒃ) ᐱᒋᐊᕐᑎᒍᒪᓚᔾᕐᓯᒍᓗ, ᐅᓪᓗᑕᒡᕐᓯᐅᑎᓐᑎᓂᒃ ᐅᐸᕗᒪᐅᑎᖃᕿᓗᐊᕐᓯᑕ," ᐅᖃᕐᑐᕕᓂᖅ ᒍᐊᑦ.

ᒍᐊᑦ ᐃᕿᕿᓚᐅᔪᖅᖅ ᐋᐸᓐ ᕿᓪᓚᑐᐃᓂᓇᔭᕕᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑐᕐᒥᐅᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᑕᐅᑦᓯᑰᓚᖓᑎᑦᓯᒍᒪᓂᕐᒥᒃ, ᑲᐸᒪᓄᑦ ᐊᕕᑦᑐᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᑕᓇᔾᑐᐊᓇᔾᐅᕐᑯᔾᒪᓂ. ᒍᐊᑦ ᐅᖃᕐᑐᕕᓂᖅ. "ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᖃᕐᑐᕕᓂᖅ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᐅᓚᖓᕐᑯᔾᑦᓯᓂ ᐃᓄᕐᑯᑎᑦᑎᓂᒃ ᐃᓅᓈᓅᓚᖓᓂᕐᓴᓂᒃ ᑕᑯᓇᐸᓪᓚ-ᐊᒍᒪᑦᓯᓂ. [...] ᐅᐱᓇᔭᖅᑲᓪᓚᓇᑦᑐᕕᓂᖅ ᐃᒥᒍᑦ-ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯ-ᒍᓐᓇᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑐᒥᓪᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᒍᓐᓇᓂᑦᑎᓂᒃ. ᑕᒪᑐᒥᖓ ᕿᓪᓚᑐᐃᒍᑎ-ᖄᕐᐸᓚᐊᒍᒪᔭᕕᓂᖅ. ᐅᑐᒻᒪᑦ, ᖃᐅᔨᒥᐊᕐᕕᖃᓯᓐᓂᕐᑯᖅ ᐅᕙᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᓖᑦᓴᓇᖅ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᖃᕐᒪᖖᕐᒪ. ᓵᓚ ᐃᑦᑐᖅ ᐅᑎᓚᕐᑐᕕᓂᖅ ᐊᓛᓴᑲᒧᑦ ᑐᓴᕐᑎᓯᒥᐊᕐᑐᓯᓂ ᐋᐸᓐᒥᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᒍᑎᕕᓂᑦᑎᓂᒃ, ᐅᓂᒃᑳᕈᑎᖃᓚᖓᓯᑎᒃ ᖃᓄᖅ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑐᕐᒥᐅᒍᖃᑎᒌᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᑎᓯᓛᕐᒪᖖᑦᑕ ᑕᒪᑐᒨᖓᐅᓚᖓᔭᓂᓪᓗ [...] ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᒥᒃ ᓂᐱᖃᕈᒪᓯᒪᒪᑦᑕ ᓄᐃᑦᓯᓚᕿᓯᒪᔪᒍᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑐᕐᒥᐅᒍᖃᑎᒌᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓐᓂᒃ."

ᒍᐊᑦ ᐅᖄᔭᖏᑦ ᔪᓗ 18ᒥ ᐅᔭᐅᒍᓯᖃᓚᐅᔪᑦ, "ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑐᕐᒥ ᒪᑭᑕᒐᓯᐊᕈᑎᑦᓴᖃᕐᓂᐅᑉ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖓ: ᐱᑦᓴᖑᓇᐊᓪᓚᑐᑦᓴᓂᑦ ᐃᑯᒪᐅᑎᑦᓴᓚᐅᕐᓂᖅ." ᐃᑯᒪᐅᑎᑦᓴᓚᓇᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᒥᔭᒥ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᒍᓐᓇᓂᕐᔫᓚᖓᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᑯᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᒥᒍᑦ-ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯ-ᒍᓐᓇᓂᕐᔫᓚᖓᑎᑦᓯᓯᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᐃᑦᓯᒍᒪᓚᔾᕐᓂᕿᕐᓯᓂ "ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᓂ ᑕᐅᕐᓲᖅᑲᑎᒌᒍᓐᓇᕿᔭᕐᓂᒥᒃ." ᐅᖄᕕᑦᓴᖅᑲᕐᓂᒥᓂᓪᓗ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔩᓚᓇᓂᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᑎᑦᓯᒥᐊᕐᓂᒥᔪᖅ, ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑯᓯ ᑎᐊᒃᑯᓂᒃ, ᐃᓄᓐᓂᒃ

Among other serious realities facing Inuit youth, she touched on the high rate of suicide throughout the North. Jancke also received a big round of applause when she said that "ICC started from young punks" in suggesting that today's youth may also become such strong Inuit ambassadors.

This being the organization's 40th anniversary assembly, many of the older delegates in the room are still politically active and were in the prime of their careers when the ICC was created. During his speech, our own Charlie Watt referred to the ICC founder, the late Eben Hobsen, as his friend from back in the 1970s when Watt was leading the Northern Quebec Inuit Association. In a later interview, he recalled when Eben Hobsen sent Charlie Eetok from Alaska over to meet him in Kuujjuaq to explain their intentions for the creation of the Inuit Circumpolar Conference. This was back when Watt was involved in the *James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement* negotiations. "We had indicated, yes, that (the ICC) would be a good thing to try and advance, even though we

ᐋᑕᒥ-ᑎᓖᑦ ᐊᓚᑯ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒃᒧᓂᒃ ᑭᒡᒐᑐᕐᓯᓂ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᒻᒪᓇᒻᒦᑐᓄᑦ ᐅᖄᔪᖅ.
Makivik's Adamie Delisle Alaku addresses the assembly from the podium.

ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒃ ᐊᖓᔪᖅᑳᖓ ᓵᓕ ᒍᐊᑦ, ᔮᓂ ᐋᑕᒥ, ᐋᑕᒥ ᑎᓖᓪ-ᐊᓚᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐋᓐᑎ ᐲᖅᑎ ᑲᑎᒪᖅᑲᑎᒌᑦᑐᑦ.
Makivik President Charlie Watt, Johnny Adams, Adamie Delisle Alaku, and Andy Pirti in discussions at the table.

ᓯᓚᖅᔪᐊᒥᐅᒍᖅᑲᑎᒌᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᕙᓪᓕᐊᖅᑯᔫᒍᑎᒋᑦᓯᒍ. ᐅᖄᔭᕕᓂᖅ ᖅᑲᓄᖅ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑕᖅᑭᒥᐅᑦ ᐱᑐᑦᓯᒪᓂᓇᓲᖓᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᒥ ᐊᖅᖁᓯᓂᑎᒍᑦ ᐃᒪᒃᑯᓗ, ᐅᓪᓗᒥᐅᓕᖅᑐᓕ ᑌᒫᑦᓴᓇᖅ ᐱᑐᑦᓯᒪᓂᖅᑲᕆᓐᓇᓇᕗᒍᑦ ᑲᙵᑦᑕᕿᑎᒍᑦ.

ᐅᖅᑲᐅᓯᖅᑲᖅᓂᒥᔪᖅ ᐱᑦᓴᖑᓇᐊᓪᓚᑦᓴᓂᑦ ᐃᑯᒪᐅᑎᑦᓴᓕᐅᖅᓂᐅᑉ ᐱᐅᓃᒐᔭᖅᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᑐᒥ ᒪᑭᑕᒐᓯᐊᕿᑎᑦᓴᓕᓇᓂᖅᒍᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓅᓯᒃᑯᑦ ᒪᑭᑦᓯᐊᓇᐊᖅᑲᖅᓂᒍᑦ, ᖅᑲᖓᑦᑕᕇᓕᓇᓂᑦᑕ ᑲᔪᓯᑦᓯᐊᓂᖓ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᖅᑯᑎᐅᓯᒪᒻᒥᒪᑦᑕᐅᖅ. ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᓂ ᖅᑯᓕᓪᓗ ᓯᑕᒪᓪᓗᓂ ᐅᖅᓯᐊᓗᑦᑐᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᑯᒪᐅᑎᑦᓴᓕᐅᕆᑎᖅᑲᓲᒍᒪᑕ, ᒍᐊᑦ ᐅᑦᑐᖅᑲᐅᑎᖅᑲᓚᐅᔪᕗᖅ ᐃᓅᓐᓄᑦ-ᓇᒻᒥᓂᓇᔭᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᐱᑦᓴᖑᓇᐊᓪᓚᑦᓴᓂᑦ ᐃᑯᒪᐅᑎᑦᓴᓕᓇᓂᖅᒍᑦ ᐱᓇᓯᕝᕕᒥᒃ, ᑕᖅᖁᑎᒥᒃ, “ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᓯᒍᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᓯᒍᓐᓇᑐᒥᒃ ᐱᑦᓴᖑᓇᐊᓪᓚᑦᓴᓂᑦ ᐃᑯᒪᐅᑎᑦᓴᓕᐅᖅᓂᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᓐᓅᓕᖓᑎᑕᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᖅᑯᑎᑦᓯᐊᒍᒪᔭᖅᓯᓂᓗ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᓄᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᑎᒍᑦ, ᐱᓇᓯᒪᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᓄᐃᑦᓯᓂᖅᒍᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᒍᓐᓇᓯᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖅᒍᑦ.”

ᖅᑲᐅᔾᔭᖅᑕᐅᒋᐊᓪᓚᑐᖅ ᐃᑯᒪᐅᑎᑦᓴᑖᖅᕕᔭᖅᑲᕆᓐᓇᓂᖅ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ, ᖅᑲᐅᔾᔭᖅᑕᐅᓂᖓᓗ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᑎᑕᐅᑦᓯᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖅᑲᐅᔨᒪᔭᕆᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᑖᓄᑦ ᐃᓯᖅᑮᑎᐅᓕᖅᑐᓄᑦ. ᒍᐊᑦ ᐅᖃᖅᑐᕕᓂᖅ, “ᐃᓅᑦᓯᑕ ᐱᒋᐊᖅᑎᑕᐅᖅᑲᑦᑕᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᓯᓚᑎᑦᑎᓂᑦ ᐅᑯᒍᓯᖅᑲᑦᑕᓇᐊᖅᑲᖅᑲᑦ [...] ᐱᓇᓯᖅᑲᑎᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᓇᓪᓕᒃᑳᖅᑲᑦᑕᓗᑕ ᐅᑉᐱᓇᒍᓐᓇᓯᐊᖅᑕᑎᓐᓂᒃ, ᓄᑖᓂᓪᓗ ᐱᒋᐊᖅᑎᓯᖅᑲᑦᑕᓗᑕ ᑭᖕᖑᒪᒋᔭᑦᑎᓅᓕᖓᔪᓂᒃ ᓇᔪᖅᑕᑎᓐᓂ.”

ᐱᔭᓇᐊᕿᓐᓂᓴᑦ, ᑐᑭᓯᒪᔭᐅᑦᓴᐅᑎᒋᒍᓐᓇᑐᑦ ᐱᑦᓴᖑᓇᐊᓪᓚᑦᓴᓂᑦ ᐃᑯᒪᐅᑎᑦᓴᑖᖅᕕᓴᑦ ᐱᓇᓯᐊᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᑦᑐᖅᑲᐅᑎᒋᔭᖅ ᓯᖅᑭᓂᖅᒥᑦ ᐃᑯᒪᐅᑎᑦᓴᓕᐅᖅᕖᑦ ᐊᓇᖅᑲᓇᔭᐅᔪᓂ ᐱᔭᓇᐊᑐᔪᐊᓘᓚᑎᒃ ᐱᒋᐊᖅᕕᓴᑦᓯᐊᒍᓂᖅᓴᐅᒪᑕ ᐱᓇᓯᐊᖅᑯᒥᑦ ᐱᔭᓇᐊᑐᓂᖅᓴᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᖅᖄᕆᓐᓅᒥᑦ, ᒍᐊᑦ ᐅᖅᑲᖅᑐᕕᓂᖅ. “ᐱᑦᓴᖑᓇᐊᓪᓚᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᖂᓇᐅᔭᖅᑐᕆᑎᖅᑲᖅᑲᑦᑕᖅᑯᒍᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒧᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᖅᑯᑎᐅᓚᕆᒻᒪᑕ,” ᒍᐊᑦ ᐅᖅᑲᖅᑐᕕᓂᖅ. ᒍᐊᑦ ᐅᖅᑲᐅᓯᖅᑲᖅᓂᒥᔪᖅ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᒪᑭᑕᑦᓯᐊᐸᑕ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᖅᑯᑎᑦᓯᐊᒍᓂᕈᑦᓯᓂ ᖂᓇᐅᔭᑎᒍᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᓕᒫᒧᑦ.

ᒍᐊᑦ ᐅᖄᑦᓯᓂ, ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᓐᓂᒃ “ᓈᒻᒪᑐᒧᑦ ᑐᖅᑴᑦᓯᐊᓂᕗᔭᕕᓂᖅ ᐅᒃᑯᐃᓯᓂᖅᑲᓇᐊᓪᓚᓗᑎᒃ ᔦᒥᓯ ᐯᒥ ᑯᐯᒃᓗ ᑕᖅᖁᓂ ᐊᖏᖅᑲᑎᒋᒍᑎᒥᒃ ᐱᓇᓯᕝᕕᖅᑯᑎᑦᑎᓂᒃ ᖂᓇᐅᔭᖅᑐᕈᑎᑦᓴᑖᖅᑎᓯᒥᐊᖅᑲᑦᑕ”. ᐅᖅᑲᐅᓯᖅᑕᖕᒋᓐᓂᓗ ᓴᒃᑯᒥᓂᖅ, ᓄᑖᒥᒃ ᐱᒋᐊᑦᓯᐊᕝᕕᖅᑲᖅᑯᑕ [...] ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅᑲᖅᓂᖅᑲᖅᑲᑦᑕ ᐱᒋᓕᓅᖅᑕᑎᓐᓂᒃ, ᐱᒍᓐᓇᑎᑕᐅᒍᒪᓂᖅᑭᖅᑯᖅᓯᑕᓗ ᐊᒪᓗ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐱᓇᓯᐊᖅᑲᔭᖅᓯᒍ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐅᖅᑲᖅᕕᒪᓇᓪᒥ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᔪᒥ ᐃᓄᖅᑯᑎᑦᑎᓄᑦ ᐱᒍᑦᔾᔪᓄᑦ ᐃᓅᖅᑲᑎᒥᓂᒃ,” ᐅᖅᑲᖅᑐᕕᓂᖅ ᒍᐊᑦ.

ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᒥᐅᒍᖅᑲᑎᒌᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔾᔪᑎᖏᑦᑕ ᐊᖓᔪᖅᑳᓇᓯᒪᔭᖓ ᒥᐊᔾ ᓴᒪᓐ, “ᐃᓅᓯᖅᑖᖅᑕᓇᖅᑲᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ” ᐱᒋᐊᖅᑎᓯᖅᑲᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᑦᓯᓂ ᑲᑎᒪᔾᔨᓂᒃ, ᐅᑦᑭᐊᕕᓕᐊᕿᓐᓇᓚᐅᔪᖕᖕᒋᓇᒥ ᑲᑎᒪᔪᓄᑦ, ᐊᓪᓚᑕᕕᓂᖅᒥᓂᒃ ᑎᑭᑎᑦᓯᓚᐅᔪᕗᖅ

were already busy domestically in terms of dealing with our day to day needs," Watt said.

Watt recalled that Hobsen was promoting the idea of unifying Inuit at the Arctic level, rather than just recognizing the divisions established by the respective colonial governments. Watt said. "His idea was to unify our people and begin looking at something much bigger. [...] He strongly believed in self-determination and the fact that we have sovereignty over the Arctic. He wanted to start pushing that. So, I guess, he reached out to me to see whether I would have the same frame of mind. Charlie Eetok then went back to Alaska to report to him (about) our internal meeting, to discuss how we were going to start the ICC and things of that nature [...] We wanted to speak through one voice and that's why we created the ICC."

Watt's speech on July 18 was titled, "State of the Arctic Economy: Renewable Energy." He linked energy with sovereignty and self-determination and also suggested creating an "Inuit free trade zone across the Inuit homeland." He also used his turn at the podium to promote Nunavik's two successful airlines, Air Inuit and First Air, as a means of bringing Inuit together internationally. He spoke of how Inuit across the North have been linked by trails across the land and waters, but in this modern era we could similarly be linked across the skies.

He also spoke of how renewable energy could be good for the Arctic economy and quality of life, similar to improvements brought by the successful airlines. While all 14 Nunavik communities now rely on diesel generators for electricity, Watt gave the example of the Inuit-owned renewable energy company, Tarquti Energy, which has "the potential to develop renewable energy projects tailored to the individual Nunavik communities and to provide maximum benefits to the region in terms of capital, job creation, and skills development."

Further research and efforts toward energy production in Nunavik are also underway, which benefit from Inuit knowledge as well as new technology. Meanwhile, Watt said, "As Inuit we must always consider the initiatives of outsiders with some skepticism [...] that means selecting business partners with integrity, and innovations that meet our needs in the place where we are."

ᕐᑲᓇᑕᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ Skype-ᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᑐᒑᒥᑦ, ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᓕᒑᒥ ᐱᓂᐊᕐᓂᓕᕆᓃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑦᑎᒍᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑐᓕᒑᒥ," ᐅᕐᑳᑦᓯᓂ ᐊᒥᓯᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᓈᕐᑲᓇᐊᕐᑲᕐᓇᓂᕗᑦᓯᓂ ("ᐃᓚᖓᓂᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔩᐅᓂᕐᒦᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᓈᕐᑲᓇᐊᕐᑲᕐᓇᓂᕗᑦᓯᓂ) ᐊᐅᓚᑦᔭᓇ-ᐊᕐᑎᓯᔪᕐᑲᓚᖓᒍᓂ, ᐊᕐᓯᑭᓐᓇᑑᓂᖓᓂᓗ ᐊᑭᑦᑎᓂᒃ ᓴᐳᒻᒥᒐᓯᐊᓇᐊᒥᒃ ᕐᑯᑉᑰᒍᑦᑕᐅᖅ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᒧ ᒪᑭᑕᒍᑎᑦᓴᕐᑲᓇᐊᕐᑲᕐᓯᓂ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᓐᓇᑐᕋᓯᕐᑲᑦᑕᓇᐊᕐᑲᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᓴᐳᒻᒥᔖᑦ ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᒥᐅᒍᕐᑲᑎᒥᒻᒥᓯᒥᑦ.

"ᐃᓅᑦᓯᑕ ᓴᐳᒻᒥᒍᑦᔾᕐᑲᑎᑮᕐᑲᑦᑕᓯᒪᔪᒍᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᒧᒥᒃ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓕ ᓯᓚᑎᑦᑎᓄᑦ ᑕᑯᒥᐊᑐᒍᓯᒪᔪᒍᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᕐᑲᕐᓯᑕᓗ ᓴᐳᒻᒥᔾᐅᓯᒪᔪᒍᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑐᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᑕ. ᐊᒥᓱᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᓃᑦᑐᑦ ᐃᓗᒻᒧᖑᒐᒍᔮᕐᑐᖅ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᕈᓯᕐᑲᕐᑎᓗᒥᑦ, ᐃᓅᑦᓯᑕᓕ ᓯᓚᑎᖓᑦᑎᓄᑦ ᑕᑯᒥᐊᑏᒍᕗᒍᑦ ᑐᖅᖓᓯᑦᑎᓯᑦᓯᑕ ᓄᓇᑦᑎᓄᑦ, ᓴᐳᒻᒥᒍᑎᑦᓴᓯᐅᕐᓯᑕᓗ ᓄᓇᑦᑎᓂᒃ ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᑎᓐᓂᓗ," ᐅᕐᑳᕐᑐᕕᓂᖅ ᒥᐊᓭ.

ᐅᕐᑲᒪᓇᐅᑎᓕᐅᓲᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᕆᓇᐊᑕᓖᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᒥᐅᒍᕐᑲᑎᕆᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᒻᒪᓇᖓᓂ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᒋᑦᓯᒍᓗ, ᓯᑯᓪᓕᐅᕆᒐᑦᓴᓕᐅᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᐊᕐᕿᒍᓂᓗ ᓯᑕᒪᐅᓚᖓᒐᓂ ᐱᓇᓯᐊᕐᑕᐅᔪᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓯᐅᕕᒥᓂ ᐃᓂᓪᓗᓯᑎᒃ. ᐅᑦᕐᑭᐊᒃᕕᒃᒥ ᐅᕐᑲᒻᒪᓇᐅᑎᓕᐅᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᐊᒥᓯᕕᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐸᕐᑰᑭᑎᕐᑲᕐᑲᑦᑕᓂᕐᑯᑦ ᑫᐸᓪᓚᒍᓯᒥᒥᐊᓕᒥᑕ ᐅᖓᑖᓅᓚᓕᒃ ᐱᓇᓯᐊᕐᓯᒍ. ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓚᖏᑦ, ᐱᓗᐊᕐᑐᖅ ᐅᔭᓴᒥᐅᑦ, ᐃᑉᐱᒋᔭᕐᑲᑦᓯᐊᓇᐊᕐᑲᕐᑎᓗᒥᑦ ᐅᕐᑲᐅᓯᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᓯᑐᐊᕿᒥᒃ ᐃᒣᓕᔪᓂᒃ "ᓄᓇᒥᔭᒥᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᒍᓐᓇᓂᖅ," "ᐃᒻᒥᒍᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᒍᓐᓇᓂᖅ" ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ "ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ-ᑲᕙᒪᒍᓐᓇᓂᖅ". ᑕᕐᑲᒪᒍᑎᕐᑲᕐᓯᓂ ᑕᒪᑐᒥᖓ ᕇᐱᑲ ᑲᓪᓗ, ᐊᖓᔪᕐᕿᖓ ᐸᐅᑦᑐᑏᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᕐᓇᐃᑦ ᕐᑲᓇᑕᒥᐅᑦ, ᐃᓯᒎᓗᒥᔭᕐᑲᕐᓯᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᒥᐅᒍᕐᑲᑎᕆᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐅᓂᑦᓯᒪᑎᑕᐅᔪᓇᑦᓯᒥᑦ ᐅᔭᓴᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓯᕗᕋᓇᔭᕐᑲᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐅᕐᑲᐅᓯᕐᓂᒃ.

ᐅᑦᕐᑭᐊᒃᕕᒃᒥ ᐅᕐᑲᒻᒪᓇᐅᑎᓕᐊᕕᓂᖅ 2018ᒥ, ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᒥᐅᒍᕐᑲᑎᕆᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦᑕ ᕐᑲᓇᑕᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᑐᓴᕐᑲᑦᓴᕐᑲᕐᕕᖓᓂ ᑕᑯᒥᐊᕐᑲᑦᓴᐅᕗᖅ, ᕐᑯᓕᐅᓈᕐᑎᓯᑎᒃ (10) ᐊᑐᐊᕐᑲᑦᓴᑕᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑭᑎ ᒪᕐᑭᑦ ᕐᑯᓕᖕᒍ ᓯᑕᒪᐅᔪᕐᑐᒍᐃᑦ (58) ᐅᕐᑲᐅᓯᕐᑕᒪᓇᖏᑦ, ᐅᕐᑲᐅᓯᕐᑕᓖᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐅᕕᓚᕐᑐᐃᑦ ᐃᓅᓯᕐᒥᓂᒃ ᑭᐱᓯᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᑲᑦᑕᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᓂᕿᑦᓴᕐᑲᑦᓯᐊᓇᐊᕐᑲᕐᓂᒥᒃ, ᐊᓯᐊᓪᓚᖏᓐᓂᓗ.

ᐱᐅᓯᐅᑰᒍᒻᒪᑦ, ᐳᕐᑐᓂᕐᓴᑦ ᓂᕈᐊᕐᑕᐅᓂᕐᑲᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᒻᒪᓇᒻᒥ. ᓂᕈᐊᕐᑕᐅᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᓄᑖᖅ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥᐅᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᒥᐅᒍᕐᑲᑎᕆᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦᑕ ᐊᖓᔪᕐᕿᑲᖓ ᔪᓚ 15ᒥ ᓄᓇᕗᕐᒥᐅᑦ ᑲᒃᑲᒪᖓᑕ ᑐᖓᓕᓇᓯᒪᔭᖓ ᑐᕐᑲᑕᕐᕕᐅᕐᑲᑕᐅᓯᒪᑦᓯᓂᑑᕐᑐᖅ ᒦᓂᑲ ᐃᐊᓪ-ᑲᓇᔪᖅ, ᐃᓇᖑᕆᑦᓯᓂ

ᑎᓕᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᓛᔅᑲᒥᐅᑦ ᑖᓂᓯᕿᓯᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐆᑦᑐᕐᑯᔭᐅᔪᕕᓃᑦ. ᐋᑕᒥ-ᑎᓖᒃ ᐊᓚᑯ, ᐋᓐᑎ ᐲᕐᑎ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᕓᓐ ᓯᒪᑦ ᑖᓂᓯᕐᑲᑕᐅᖖᒍᐊᑐᑦ.

Delegates were invited to try some of the Alaskan dance moves. Adamie Delisle Alaku, Andy Pirti and Duane Smith join in the fun.

Smaller, more easily understood renewable energy projects such as solar panels for individual homes are preferable to large scale projects to begin with, he said. "We are investing in renewable energy because it has tremendous spinoffs for the region," he said. Watt also highlighted the fact that prosperity for Inuit means a healthier economy for the whole country.

During his presentation, Watt also announced that Nunavik Inuit are "moving in the direction of re-opening the *James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement* because we need the royalties to finance our institutions. We are also determined to remove the cede, release and surrender from our vocabulary, and move into a new era [...] We are claiming what is already ours, and refuse to ask for permission and we will do this in a Nunavik Assembly run by our own people and for the people," he said.

Former ICC President Mary Simon, another of the "young punks" who helped to start the organization, was unable to be in Utqiaġvik for the meeting, so presented her keynote address, "International Politics and the Environment in the Circumpolar Arctic," to the delegation via Skype from Ottawa. On her list of speaking points were the need for lots of friends ("and often friends in high places") to make things happen, the struggle between protecting the environment while having an Arctic economy, and the right to hunt in a world of animal rights.

"Inuit have always worked to protect the Arctic for our own peoples, but we have always looked outward and undertaken the responsibility to protect the Arctic for the planet. While many countries today are looking inward, Inuit continue to look outward to welcome the world to our Nunaat, and to protect our Nunaat for ourselves and for the world," she said.

A declaration is produced and formally adopted at the end of each ICC assembly, listing the priorities and giving direction for the organization's activities for the upcoming four years. The task of wording the Utqiaġvik Declaration required multiple caucus meetings and overtime hours. For some Inuit, particularly those who live in Russia, terms such as "sovereignty," "self-determination" or "self-government" have to be inserted with care. The frustration with this led Rebecca Kudloo, the president of the Pauktuutit Inuit Women of Canada, to wonder whether the whole of ICC is being held back by the Russian Inuit's fears.

The 2018 Utqiaġvik Declaration, which is available on the ICC website, has 10 sections and 58 clauses, addressing topics such as Inuit rights, suicide among Inuit youth, food security, and much more.

As usual, a new executive was also voted in during the assembly. Elected as the new ICC president for Canada on July 15 was former Nunavut deputy premier and cabinet minister Monica Ell-Kanayuk, taking the place of outgoing president Nancy Karetak-Lindell. Nunavik's Lisa Koperqualuk was elected vice-president, replacing Herb Angik Nakimayak from Nunavut.

ᐊᖓᔪᖅᑳᒍᓯᒪᔪᒥᒃ ᓈᓇᓯ ᖃᓇᑕᖅ-ᓕᓐᑎᐊᓪᒥᒃ, ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᓗ ᓖᓴ ᖁᐱᕐᕿᐊᓗᒃ ᐊᖓᔪᖅᑳᑉ ᑐᖓᓕᖅᑕᕆᔭᖓᓂᐅᒃ ᓂᕆᐊᖅᑕᐅᓂᒃᑯᑦ, ᐃᓇᖐᑦᓯᓂ ᐃᑉ ᐊᖏᒃ ᓇᑭᒪᔭᒃᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᕘᕐᒥᐅᒥᒃ.

ᐃᓕᒐᓯᐊᕐᑐᑦ 10-ᒥᓂᑦᓂᒃ ᐅᖄᕕᑦᓴᖃᖅᑎᑕᕕᓃᑦ ᓂᕈᐊᕐᑕᐅᒍᒪᐅᑎᒥᓂᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᒥᐅᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᓃᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᓂᕈᐊᕋᑦᓴᐅᓯᑎᒃ, 10-ᒥᓂᑦᓂᓪᓗ ᑭᐅᕕᑦᓴᖃᖅᑎᑕᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ. ᐃᐊᓪ-ᑲᓇᔪᖅ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓂ ᐊᒥᓱᓂ ᓰᐲᓰᒃᑯᓂ ᑐᓴᕋᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᐅᖄᔮᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᑕᕐᕋᒥ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔨᐅᓯᒪᑦᓱᓂᓗ ᑕᑯᔪᒥᓇᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᐊᕕᓂᕐᓂᓗ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕕᒥᒃ, ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᖅᓯᓂ ᐃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᕙᓪᓗᓂᒃ. ᓂᕈᐊᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᕐᒥᓄᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᒃᑯᓂ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᐅᓯᓂ, ᑫᓪᓚᑐᐃᒍᑎᖃᕐᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐱᐅᓯᒥᐊᕐᑎᓯᕐᑯᑦᓯᒥᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᓕᐊᒥᓂᒃ ᑲᕙᒣᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕖᓗ ᓄᓇᕘᕐᒥ ᒪᑭᑉᐸᓕᐊᒍᑎᑦᓴᓕᓇᓲᑦ.

ᐊᐱᕐᓱᑕᐅᑦᓱᓂ ᐋᓐᑎ ᐲᕐᑎᒧᑦ ᓱᓇᒥᒃ ᐱᒪᓐᓇᐅᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᐸᐅᓛᕐᒪᖔᑦ, ᐃᐊᓪ-ᑲᓇᔪᖅ ᐅᖃᕐᑐᕕᓂᖅ, “ᓯᕗᓪᓕᐅᔭᓚᑦᓴᓕᐅᕋᔭᕈᒪ, ᐃᒻᒥᒍᑦ-ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᒍᓐᓇᓯᓂᖕᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᐅᔭᓚᔭᖅᑯᖕᒪ. ᖃᐅᔨᒪᑦᓯᐊᓗᑕ ᑭᓇᐅᓂᑦᑎᓂᒃ, ᓇᑭᓂᑕᐅᓂᑦᑎᓂᒃ, ᓂᑦᔫᑭᑎᑦᓴᑎᓐᓂᒃ, ᐅᖃᐅᓯᑦᑎᓂᒃ, ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᑦᑎᓂᒃ, ᐃᓕᑕᕐᓇᐅᑎᑦᑎᓂᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑫᓪᓚᑐᐃᓗᑕ ᐅᕕᒐᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᓴᓇᐊᓪᓚᑖᕐᑯᓗᒥᑦ. ᓯᓚᑦᑐᓯᒪᓂᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓯᐊᕐᓇᑰᒻᒪᑦ.”

ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᕐᓂᒥᔪᖅ ᐅᑉᐱᓇᔭᖃᕐᓂᒥᓂᒃ “ᖃᓄᐃᙱᓯᐊᕐᓂᓴᐅᒥᐊᖃᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᐃᓯᒪᒃᑯᓗ ᑐᑭᒧᐊᑦᓯᐊᑭᓐᓇᓇᐊᖃᕐᓂᒥᒃ.” ᐅᖃᕐᓱᓂᓗ, “ᐅᑉᐱᓇᔭᖅᑐᖓ ᐊᖓᔪᖅᑳᑉ ᑐᙵᕕᓪᓚᓇᐅᒥᐊᖃᕐᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑐᕐᒥᐅᒍᖃᑎᒌᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓐᓄᑦ, ᑐᑭᒧᐊᑦᑎᓯᔨᒧᓪᓗ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᑎᓐᓄᓗ [...] ᓂᕆᐅᓐᓂᖃᑦᓯᐊᕗᖓ ᐅᑉᐱᓇᔭᖃᕐᓯᖓᓗ ᑲᑐᑦᔨᓗᑕ ᐱᔭᓇᐊᑐᔫᒐᓗᐊᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᑭᓐᓇᕋᑦᑕ.”

ᓂᕈᐊᕐᑕᐅᒐᓯᐊᕈᑎᒥᓂᒃ ᐅᖄᑦᓯᓂ, ᓖᓴ ᖁᐱᕐᕿᐊᓗᒃ ᐱᕈᕐᓴᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᕐᒥᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᖅᑯᓯᑐᖃᖕᒪᑎᒍᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᕐᓂᖁᖅ, ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐊᓈᓇᑦᓯᐊᒥᓄᑦ ᐊᑖᑕᑦᓯᐊᒥᓄᓪᓗ “ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᖅᑯᓯᖕᒪᑎᒍᑦ.” ᐊᓪᓕᒋᐊᓪᓚᒥᒃ ᐱᒍᓇᐅᑎᑖᕐᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᔨᐅᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᓂᐊᕐᓂᓕᓇᒍᓯᕐᓂᒃ (Political Science) ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓪᓕᒋᐊᓪᓚᐅᒥᔪᒥᒃ ᐱᒍᓇᐅᑎᑖᕐᓯᒪᑦᓱᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᑭᓐᓇᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐃᓅᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᒥᒃ ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᕐᒥᓗ (Anthropology). ᖁᐱᕐᕿᐊᓗᒃ ᐃᓅᓯᕐᒥᒍᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᕐᒥᒍᓪᓗ ᐱᒍᓇᓯᒐᓯᐊᕐᑕᒥᓂᒃ ᐱᔭᖃᑦᓯᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᓲᖅ. ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᐊᕙᑎᖃᑦᓯᐊᓇᐊᖃᕐᓂᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᐅᖃᑕᐅᒪᒥ, ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐱᔭᓇᐊᑐᔫᒃᑰᕈᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᓂᖕᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᓂᑦ ᑭᙶᒪᒥᔭᖕᒥᑦᑕ ᐃᓄᐃᓪᓗ ᐱᑦᓴᖑᓇᐊᓪᓚᑐᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᓄᐃᑦᓯᒍᒪᓂᖕᒥᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᑦᑎᓂᓪᓗ ᓴᐳᒻᒥᒍᒪᓂᕐᒧᑦ.

“ᑲᒪᒋᔭᑦᓴᖃᕐᓯᑕ ᐊᕙᑎᑦᑎᓂᒃ, ᓄᓇᑦᑎᓂᒃ ᐃᒪᑦᑎᓂᓪᓗ, ᑐᓴᕐᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᓇᐊᖃᕐᐳᒍᑦ, ᓂᑦᔫᑭᑎᖅᑲᑕᐅᓗᑕᓗ ᐊᕙᑎᑦᑎᓃᓕᖓᓕᔪᓂᒃ,” ᐅᖃᕐᑐᕕᓂᖅ ᖁᐱᕐᕿᐊᓗᒃ.

Each candidate had 10 minutes to campaign to the voting members of the Canadian caucus, followed by 10 minutes to respond to their questions. Ell-Kanayuk worked for many years as a CBC radio broadcaster in the North and has also run an arts and crafts business, employing mostly Inuit. She said that as an elected government official, she pushed for improved policy development from governments and organizations that address Nunavut specific economic development.

Asked by Andy Pirti what her most important issue would be, Ell-Kanayuk replied, “If I had to put a priority, it would be self-determination in our communities for our people. That means recognizing who you are, where you're from, what you stand for, knowing your language, knowing your culture, your identity, and encouraging young people to have further education. And knowledge is power.”

She also expressed her belief in “better health and mental well-being.” She added, “I believe the president should act as an anchor for the ICC board of directors, the chair and our staff [...] I remain an optimist and believe no challenge is too great to conquer together.”

In her campaigning, Lisa Koperqualuk spoke of her traditional upbringing, being raised in Nunavik by her grandparents “in the Inuktitut way of life.” She has a bachelor's degree in Political Science and a master's degree in Anthropology. Koperqualuk is an achiever in both her personal life and professional life. As part of the Kativik Environmental Quality Commission, she has seen the challenges posed by the state driven need and the Inuit desire to develop resources and the need to protect our environment.

“As stewards of our environment, our land, and our waters, it's very important that our voice be heard, and be the voice in discussions that touch upon our environment,” she said.

At the time of her election, Koperqualuk was conducting research at the National Inquiry for Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls. “I think communications with our fellow Inuit and with

ᐅᒥᐊᕐᑐᓯᑎᒃ ᓯᑲᓕᐅᑎᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑐᕐᒥᐅᒍᖃᑎᒌᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᒻᒪᕆᖃᕆᐊᕐᑐᓯᒪᑎᓪᓗᒥᑦ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐅᒥᐊᑦ ᐱᙳᐊᕈᑎᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᖏᑦᑐᑦ, ᐊᕐᕕᕋᓯᐊᕈᑎᐅᓲᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᒥᒧᑦ.

An exhibition umiaq race held during the ICC Assembly. These boats are not just for fun, they are used for bowhead hunting today.

ᐅᑦᕿᐊᒃᕕᒃᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᓄᓐᓂᒃ ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᓕᒫᒥᑦ ᐱᓯᒪᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᖃᕐᖁᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᓂᕆᒻᒫᑎᑦᓯᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᕐᕕᕕᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᓗ ᓂᕿᑐᐃᓐᓇᓂᒃ.

Utqiaġvik held a community feast for their international Inuit guests which included bowhead whale delicacies and other country foods.

ᓂᕈᐊᕐᑕᐅᓂᖃᕐᓯᓂ, ᖁᐱᕐᕈᐊᓗᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᒦᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑕᑯᔭᐅᑦᓵᓯᒪᖕᖏᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᐊᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᐃᓪᓗ ᓄᓇᓕᑐᕐᑫᑦ ᐊᕐᓄᑦ ᓂᕕᐊᕐᓯᐊᓗ. “ᑐᓴᐅᒪᖅᑎᖅᑦᓯᐊᓇᐊᖅᑐᓇᔪᖓ ᐃᓅᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᒃ ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᒥᐅᓂᓪᓗ. ᐱᓇᓱᖅᑎᖅᑦᓯᐊᕋᔭᕐᖁᖓ ᑐᓴᐅᒪᖅᑎᒦᓐᓂᒥᒃ ᑐᑭᒧᐊᑦᑎᓯᔨᒥᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑕᕗᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᒪᔭᐅᑦᓯᐊᖁᓗᒥᑦ ᐃᓄᖁᑎᑦᑎᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᒃᑎᑐᑦ, ᖃᓪᓗᓈᑎᑐᓪᓗ - ᐅᐃᒍᐃᑎᑐᐊᓪᓛᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᓇᓪᓕᖏᓐᓂ,” ᐃᔨᕐᓯᓂᓗ ᐅᖃᕐᑐᕕᓂᖅ.

ᑕᓖ ᓵᒻᐳ ᑐᐊᕈ, ᐃᓕᓴᔨ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᔨᐅᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᓂᐊᕐᓂᓕᓇᒍᔨᕐᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕕᕐᔪᐊᖓᓂ Alaska Anchorage, ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᓕᒫᒥ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑐᕐᒥᐅᒍᑲᑎᒦᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᖓᔪᕐᖄᖑᕐᑐᕕᓂᖅ. ᐱᒋᐊᕐᑎᓯᔨᐅᖃᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑐᕐᒥᐅᒍᑲᑎᒦᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓅᓯᑦᑑᖏᓐᓅᓯᓂ. ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᕐᓯᓂ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑐᒥ ᐱᒐᓯᐊᒻᒪᓇᓐᓇᑑᓲᓂᒃ ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᐊᓯᑦᔨᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓᓅᓕᖓᔪᓂᒃ ᐱᑦᓴᖑᓇᐊᓪᓚᑐᑦᓴᓅᓕᖓᔪᓂᓪᓗ, ᑐᐊᕈ ᐅᖃᕐᑐᕕᓂᖅ, “ᑐᓴᐅᒪᑎᑦᓯᒋᐊᖅᑐᒍᑦ ᑭᖕᖒᒪᑦᓯᓂᑦᑎᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᓕᒫᑦᓯᐊᓂᒃ [...] ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᒥᐅᑦ 7.6 ᐱᓕᐊᓐᒍᒻᒪᑕ. 165,000 ᒥᑦᓵᓃᑦᑎᓗᒥᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᓕᒫᒥ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐃᓘᓐᓇᓕᒫᑦᓯᐊᑕ ᑭᖕᖒᒪᓇᕐᑐᒍᑦ, ᐊᕐᓇᓕᒫᑦ, ᐊᖑᑎᓕᒫᑦ, ᐅᕕᒐᕐᑐᓕᒫᑦ, ᑲᒃᑲᓛᓕᒫᑦ, ᐊᓈᓇᐅᔪᓕᒫᑦ, ᐊᑖᑕᐅᔪᓕᒫᑦ, ᐃᓄᒻᒪᓇᓕᒫᑦ, ᑭᖕᖒᒪᑦᓯᕗᒍᑦ ᐃᓄᓕᒫᑦᓯᐊᓂᒃ.”

ᑲᑎᒪᒋᐊᕐᑐᓯᒪᑦᓯᑎᒃ, ᑕᑯᓐᓇᐅᔮᕋᑦᓴᖃᓚᐅᔪᐊᓯᑦ ᐃᓄᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᖕᖑᐊᓯᑎᐅᓂᕐᐹᓂᒃ ᓯᑕᒣᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᓂᑦ ᐱᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑐᕐᒥᐅᒍᑲᑎᒦᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦᑕ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᒻᒪᓇᖓᓂ. ᐃᖕᖏᓗᑦᑖᑏᑦ ᑖᓂᓯᕐᑏᑦ ᐱᖕᖑᐊᕐᑲᑦᑕᑎᓪᓗᒥᑦ ᐅᓐᓄᑕᒫᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᒻᒪᓇᐅᓪᓗ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᓂᖓᓂ ᐅᓪᓛᑕᒫᑦ ᕿᑎᕐᕋᓕᓈᓇᐊᑕᒫᓪᓗ. ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᓂᒥᐅᑦ ᓇᓪᓕᐊᓂ ᐊᑐᓂ ᐱᕐᖁᓯᑐᕐᑲᕐᒥᓂᒃ ᐊᓇᐅᓪᓚᒍᓯᕐᑲᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᐃᖕᖏᕈᓯᕐᑲᕐᓯᑎᓪᓗ, ᓈᒻᒪᓈᑦᓯᐊᓯᑎᒃ, ᑭᖑᓪᓕᐹᕐᓯᐅᑎᒥᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᕐᖁᓯᕐᒥᓂᒃ ᑕᑯᑦᓴᐅᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᒋᐊᖕᖓᕈᑎᖃᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᓯᖃᑎᒌᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐊᓇᐅᓪᓚᓯᑎᒃ ᓯᑕᒣᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᓂᑦ ᐱᓯᒪᔪᑦ.

ᖃᐅᑐᐊᕐᒪᑦ, ᑎᓕᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑏᓄ ᑲᓇᑕᒥᐅᑦ ᑲᓛᓰᓪᓗ ᓄᓇᖓᓂᒥᐅᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᓯᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᑦᕿᐊᒃᕕᒃᒥᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ-ᓇᒻᒥᓂᕐᒪᒍᑦ ᔫᑉ ᑎᐊᒃᑰᓯᑎᒃ ᐳᔪᓕᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑦᑕᑐᕐᑕᐅᔪᒃᑯᑦ, ᐊᓇᕐᕋᐅᕐᑲᓯᑦᓯᑕ - ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓂ ᐊᕙᑎᑦ ᒪᕐᕈᓂ (40) ᐱᓇᓱᐊᓕᕐᑕᕗᑦ ᓇᓗᓂᕐᑕᓇᔫᕐᓯᒍ, ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᐅᑎᖃᔫᒍᓯᒪᑦᓯᑕ. ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑐᕐᒥᐅᒍᖃᑎᒦᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᒻᒪᓇᖃᓪᓚᕐᒥᕙᑦ, 2022ᒥ, ᐃᓪᓗᓕᓵᑦᒥ, ᑲᓛᓰᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᓂ.

the outside world is very important. I would work very closely with the communications director to ensure that all of our issues that we are working on have a clear message to our people in Inuktitut, in English—and maybe in French one of these days," she laughed.

Dalee Sambo Dorough, a political science professor at the University of Alaska Anchorage, was announced as the new international ICC chair. She had also been involved with founding the ICC back when she was just a teenager. Speaking of the impending challenges in the Arctic associated with climate change and resource development, Dorough said, "The first message is that we need every Inuk [...] There are 7.6 billion people on earth. There are approximately 165,000 Inuit on the entire planet. But we need every single one of us, every woman, every man, every young person, every child every mother, every father every elder, we need every Inuk."

As usual for these gatherings, there was top notch Inuit entertainment from all four participating countries at the ICC Assembly. Singers and dancers performed on stage each evening and in the assembly hall at the beginning of each morning and afternoon session. Inuit from every region have their own version of traditional Inuit drumming and chanting, so appropriately, the final cultural performance began with the marching in of drummers from all four countries.

On the following morning, delegates and staff from Canada and Greenland departed Utqiaġvik on an Inuit-owned First Air charter jet, back to our respective homelands – a testament to the long way we have come over the past 40 years, when we relied on other means of commercial transport. The next ICC General Assembly, in 2022, will be held in Ilulissat, Greenland.

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ᐅᓂᒃᑳᑐᐊᓂᒃ ᐅᐱᒍᓲᑎᖅᑲᖅᓂᖅ

“ᑌᒣᓲᒍᓂᖅᑕᐅᓲᒍᒻᒪᑦ,” ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑌᒫᒃ ᐱᒋᐊᖅᕕᓃᓲᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᑐᐊᓇᐊᓯᑐᐊᖅᒥᒃ, ᑕᒪᑐᒪ ᐅᖄᔭᐅᓚᖕᒐᓖᑉ ᓇᓗᓇᕿᓐᓄᕿᑎᒥᓯᑦᓯᓂᐅᒃ ᑕᕝᕙᓂ ᐊᖅᑰᒥ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᑐᐊᖅᓂᐅᓚᐅᓖᒥᒃ ᑎᓪᓚᑖᖅᓃᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᑐᐊᖕᒥᑦ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᖅᑦᓴᓕᐊᕕᓃᑦ ᓄᐃᑕᑎᑕᐅᓂᖕᒐᓂ, ᐊᐅᒡᒍᓯᒥ ᒪᓐᑐᓇᐊᒥ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᖅᑦᓴᓇᕕᒻᒥ FOFA Gallery.

ᑲᒪᔅᒥᔭᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐱᒐᔪᐊᓐᓂᐅᓚᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᓄᒃ ᑕᑯᔪᒥᓇᖅᑐᓕᓇᓲᖅ ᐊᓯᐃᓐᓇᔫᖅ, ᐅᓪᓗᖅᓯᑎᒃ ᐱᖕᒐᓯᓂᒃ ᑕᑯᔪᒥᓇᖅᑐᓕᓇᓚᐅᔪᕗᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑕᑯᔪᒥᓇᖅᑐᓕᐅᖅᑏᑦ, ᓱᓕᔪᖕᖑᐊᑐᓕᓇᒌᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᔩᓕᐅᖅᑏᓗ, ᑕᖅᑫᓕᔫᓕᐅᖅᑏᓗ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᑐᐊᖅᑎᐅᓲᑦ.

ᐸᖅᑳᑐᐊᔫᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᓂᖅᑭᑦᓯᑐᓂ, ᓂᖅᑭᑦᓯᕕᒻᒥ ᖅᑭᑎᖃᓕᓈᒥ ᐊᖅᑯᓯᓂᐅᓲᒥ Ste. Catherine Street ᐊᓯᐃᓐᓇᔫᖅ ᐃᓚᖅᑲᖅᓯᓂ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᖅᑦᓴᖅᑲᖅᕕᐅᑉ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᕐᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᕈᖅᑎᓇᓚᐅᔪᕗᑦ ᑐᕐᒐᓕᐊᓂᒃ ᐅᓐᓄᓯᐅᖅᓂᓇᓚᕐᒐᔭᒥᓂᒃ, ᐃᓕᐅᖅᖃᓯᑎᒃ ᐃᑦᓯᕙᐅᑕᓂᒃ, ᓂᖅᑭᓂᒃ ᖃᓂᕐᕉᑎᓂᓪᓗ. ᐊᖅᑯᓵᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᓄᖅᑲᐱᐅᖅᑲᑦᑕᓯᑎᒃ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᐅᔮᕿᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᐅᖄᐱᖅᑲᕿᒪᔪᓄᓪᓗ, ᐊᓯᕐᒥᓪᓗ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᖅᑦᓴᖅᑲᖅᕕᒥᑦ ᐊᓂᐊᔭᖅᑐᑦ, ᖅᑭᒥᖅᑭᔪᕕᓂᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓅᔭᖕᖑᐊᓕᐊᕕᓂᖅᓂᒃ ᓇᓪᓕᐅᓂᖅᓯᐅᓂᖅᑲᓪᓗᐊᑎᓪᓗᒍ. .

ᐊᓯᐃᓐᓇᔫᖅ, ᑲᒪᔅᐅᑦᓯᓂᓗ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᖅᑦᓴᖅᑲᖅᑎᓯᔪᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓯᖅᑲᑎᖅᑲᖅᓯᓂ ᐊᕙᑕᖅ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᓕᓇᕕᖕᒐᓂᒃ, ᐅᓂᒃᑳᕕᓂᖅ ᐃᓅᔭᖕᖑᐊᓂᒃ ᐊᖅᑰᓂ ᐊᒥᓯᓂ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖅᑕᕕᓂᐅᓂᕈᑦᓯᓂ ᐃᓕᓴᐱ ᐃᓄᒃᐸᒧᑦ, ᐊᑖᑕᒥᑕ ᐊᑦᓴᒥᓯᒪᔭᖅᑲᓄᑦ (ᐊᔭᒥᓯᒪᔭᖅᑲᓄᑦ) ᐅᓂᒃᑳᑐᐊᕿᑎᕕᓂᐅᑦᓯᑎᓪᓗ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᖅᑐᐊᓚᐅᖅᑕ, ᐊᑐᐊᒣᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᑐᐊᖅᒥᑦ ᐃᖅᖅᒥᓗᑦᑕᐅᓯᖅᒥᓪᓗ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᑦ. ᐅᓂᒃᑳᑐᐊᖅᑕᖅᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᑐᓵᔪᕕᓂᐅᑦᓯᓂ ᐊᓯᐃᓐᓇᔫᖅ ᓇᓪᓕᐅᓂᖅᓯᐅᓂᖅᒥᒃ ᓄᐃᑦᓯᒍᒪᓕᖅᑭᔪᕕᓂᖅ.

“ᐊᖅᑴᒍᒪᓴᖅᔪᐊᓂ ᐊᓂᒍᖅᑐᓂ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᑐᐊᖅᐸᓯᒪᔭᑦᑎᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᓚᖅᒪᔪᒍᑦ,” ᐊᓯᐃᓐᓇᔫᖅ ᐅᖅᑲᖅᑐᕕᓂᖅ. ᐅᓂᒃᑳᑐᐊᑦ ᐃᓘᓐᓇᓄᑦ ᐊᓚᐊᒥᔭᐅᓲᒍᒪᓗᐊᖅᑎᓗᒥᑦ, ᖅᑭᑐᖅᒐᐅᔪᓅᓚᖕᒐᓂᖅᐸᐅᓲᑦ ᐃᓕᑦᓯᒍᑕᐅᓲᒍᒪᒥᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᓪᓗ ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᕐᒐᓄᑦ ᐱᑐᑦᓯᒪᒍᑎᑦᓯᐊᒍᑦᓯᑎᒃ.

ᐃᓅᔭᖕᖑᐊᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᐸᓪᓚᐊᒍᑎᑦᓯᐊᕕᓃᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᕐᒐᓅᓚᖕᒐᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᕐᒥᑦᑐᒐᓚᓐᓄᑦ. ᐊᓯᐃᓐᓇᔫᖅ ᖅᑭᑐᖅᒐᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᖅᑲᑎᒦᖕᒥᑐᑦ ᖅᑭᑐᖅᒐᖕᒥᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑲᑎᒦᒪᑎᓪᓗ ᐊᖕᒐᔪᖅᑳᒥᓂᒃ ᖅᑭᒥᖅᑭᖅᑲᑎᖅᑲᖅᓂᖅᑕᕕᓂᖕᒥᑦ ᐊᐱᖅᓯᖅᑲᑦᑕᓯᑎᓪᓗ. ᑕᑯᓐᓇᖅᑦᓴᓕᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐱᓇᓱᑏᑦ ᐃᓚᖕᒐᑦ ᑐᓵᔪᕕᓂᐅᓂᖅᑕᕕᓂᖕᒐ ᑭᐅᒪᐅᑎᔩᓐᓂᒃ ᖅᑭᑐᖅᒐᓈᓐᓂᒃ, ᖅᑭᑐᖅᒐᐅᔪᑮᖅ ᐅᑉᐱᓇᔭᖅᑲᖕᖑᓗᑐᖅᓂᒪᑦ ᓇᑦᓰᑦ ᖅᑭᓯᖅᑲᓇᐊᖕᒥᑦᑕ. ᐊᓚᐊᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᖅᑲᐅᔨᖅᑲᑦᑕᓯᓂ ᖅᑲᓄᖅ ᖅᑭᑐᖅᒐᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓅᔭᖕᖑᐊᓂᒃ ᐃᓯᒪᒥᔭᖅᑲᖅᒪᖕᒫᑕ, ᐊᓯᐃᓐᓇᔫᖅ ᐅᖅᑲᖅᑐᕕᓂᖅ.

© MIRIAM DEWAR

Celebrating Stories

"It is said to happen from time to time," is a classic Inuk way to begin a story, and hints to the theme of this year's Tillitarniit Inuit Arts Festival, held last August at the FOFA Gallery in Montreal.

Curated for the third year by Inuk artist Asinnajaq, the three-day festival featured Inuit artists, performers and filmmakers who shape the world through storytelling.

It was a hot Friday afternoon on busy Ste. Catherine Street as Asinnajaq and gallery staff set up the courtyard for the second evening of the event, putting out chairs, food and sound equipment. People walking by on the sidewalk stopped to watch and chat, while others emerged from inside the gallery, where a collection of handmade Inuit dolls was being exhibited in conjunction with the festival.

Asinnajaq, who also curated that exhibition in partnership with the Avataq Cultural Institute, explained that the dolls were made over many years by her late great aunt Elisapee Inukpuk, and were used to animate *Unikkaangualaurtaa (Let's Tell a Story)*, a publication of Inuit stories and songs from Nunavik. It was this storytelling aspect in particular that intrigued Asinnajaq and inspired the theme of the festival.

"The final focus is the stories that we've been telling for centuries," she said. While everyone likes stories, they hold a special space for children in terms of teaching and connecting to culture.

The dolls helped open a dialogue about Inuit culture for non-Inuit, too. She said that children of all backgrounds and ages stopped with their parents to look and would often ask questions. One of the gallery staff told her that she heard an argument between a parent and a child, with the child refusing to believe that seals have fur. It's interesting to see the way children engage with different elements of these dolls, Asinnajaq said.

In contrast to the parkas and heavy clothing worn by the dolls on display, children clad in tank tops and shorts frolicked on a blanket laid in the courtyard, hemmed in by rows of chairs and benches for people listening and watching.

"Everything really has a different energy when there is space for children," she said, "and I think it's an important thing for lots of us Inuit. It's nice to bring a focus or a space for that."

© OSSIE MICHELIN

ᖃᑦᑐᕝᕙᓪᓛᖕᒥᑦ ᑲᑦᑐᑏᑦ ᓯᓚᒃᑯᑦ (ᒪᓚᔭ ᐱᓯᑉ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ, ᓇᓪᓕᐅᓂᖅᓯᐅᑐᓃᑦᑐᕕᓂᖅ, ᐋᓂ ᐊᓐᓂᒥᐅᖅ) ᑐᓴᕐᓂᕗᕐᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᓚᐅᔪᑦ.

The sounds of throat singing by the Sila Singers (Malaya Bishop and, for this event, Annie Aningmiuq) entertained people.

Stories were told and performed in various ways by people like Taqralik Partridge, throat singers the Sila Singers, Evie Mark, and musician Beatrice Deer. Organizers had country food brought in for sharing and the crowd was encouraged to play games.

Once the sun went down in the evening, films were screened. Some nights they were short and animated, but on the final night, vast snowy images from *Atanarjuat (The Fast Runner)* were projected onto the courtyard wall, while those in the audience fanned themselves to stay cool.

"It is said to happen from time to time," means that these stories are not of the past, but have the potential to re-occur or unfold constantly, Asinnajaq said in promotional material for the festival. Northern stories can be as relevant today as they were in the past, both in the North and, thanks to the Tillitarniit Inuit Arts Festival, even somewhere as urban as Montreal on a hot Friday evening.

© ZINNIA NAQVI

ᐃᓂᑦᓯᓕᐅᕐᕕᐅᓯᒪᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᒪᓐᑐᓇᐋᒥᑦᑐᖅ ᑕᑯᒐᑦᓴᖃᕐᕕᐅᓃᖅ FOFA Gallery ᐱᖕᖑᐊᕕᐅᔪᑦᓴᒥᒃ, ᑕᑯᓐᓇᐅᔾᔫᕐᑕᐅᕕᑦᓴᒥᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑏᕐᕕᓴᕐᒥᓪᓗ ᑕᕐᕿᓕᔫᕐᕕᓴᕐᒥᓗ.

The courtyard at the FOFA Gallery in Montreal was set up for games, performances and films.

© ZINNIA NAQVI

ᐅᐱᒎᓯᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐃᖕᖏᕐᓗᑦᑖᑎ - ᐃᖕᖏᕐᓗᑦᑖᕈᓯᓚᐅᕐᑎ ᐱᑐᓇᔅ ᑎᐊ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᐅᔮᕐᑕᐅᓂᕐᖁᖅ ᓇᓪᓕᐅᓂᕐᓯᐅᑐᓂ.

Award-winning singer-songwriter Beatrice Deer performed at the festival.

© OSSIE MICHELIN

ᐄᕕ ᒫᒃᑯ ᑕᕐᖃᓕ ᐸᑐᕆᓪᓗ ᑐᙵᓱᑦᑎᓯᓚᐅᔫᒃ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᐅᔮᓇᐊᕐᑐᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᑐᐊᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᑐᓴᕐᓂᔮᕐᑎᓯᑦᓯᑎᓪᓗ.

Evie Mark & Taqralik Partridge welcomed the crowd with storytelling and music.

ᐃᓅᓯᖕᖑᐊᑦ ᐊᓐᓄᕋᓕᐅᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᑎᓪᓗᒥᑦ ᐊᑎᒥᓂᒃ ᐅᖁᐱᑦᑐᑐᖕᖑᐊᒍᑦᓯᑎᒃ, ᕿᑐᙵᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᓐᓄᕌᕐᓯᒪᖃᑦᑕᓚᐅᔫᑦ ᐁᖕᒥᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᖃᓪᓕᓯᒪᑦᓯᑎᓪᓗ ᓄᓪᓕᑎᕐᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᕿᐱᓐᓂᒃ ᖄᖃᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᑕᓐᓇᕋᑦᓴᖃᕐᕕᐅᔪᒥ, ᐃᑦᓯᕙᐅᑌᓪᓗ ᑐᑭᓕᓇᑦᑐᑦ ᓅᖃᕐᓯᑎᓪᓗ ᑐᓵᒋᐊᕐᑐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᓇᐊᕐᓯᒪᔪᐃᓪᓗ.

“ᐊᓯᑦᑖᓕᓇᓲᑦ ᓇᔪᕐᑕᓇᔭᒥᒃ ᕿᑐᙵᐅᔪᑦ ᓂᒪᔭᕐᓂᒥᒍᑦ,” ᐅᖃᕐᑐᐱᓂᖅ ᐊᓯᐃᓐᓇᔫᖅ, “ᐱᓪᒪᓇᐅᔪᓇᑦᓯᓯᖕᒐᓗ ᑕᒪᑐᒥᖕᒐ ᐃᓄᑦᑎᒍᑦ. ᐃᑉᐱᒋᔭᐅᑦᓯᐊᓇᐊᓃᑦ ᐃᓂᑦᓴᖃᕐᑎᑕᐅᕆᓐᓇᓗᑎᓪᓗ.”

ᐅᓂᒃᑳᑐᐊᕐᑐᖃᖃᑦᑕᓚᐅᔫᖅ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᐅᔮᕐᑕᐅᔪᐃᓪᓗ ᐊᑦᔨᒌᖕᖏᑐᑎᒍᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᑎᓪᓗᒥᑦ ᑕᕐᖃᓕᒃ ᐹᑦᑐᓇ, ᑲᑕᑦᔮᑏᓪᓗ ᓴᓚᒃᑯᑦ, ᐄᕕ ᒫᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᖕᖏᕐᓗᑦᑖᑎ ᐱᑐᓇᔅ ᑎᐊ. ᑕᒪᑐᒥᖕᒐ ᐹᕐᓄᑐᐱᓃᑦ ᓂᕿᑐᐃᓐᓇᑐᕋᑦᓴᖃᕐᑎᓯᓚᐅᔪᒻᒥᔪᑦ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᐊᕐᑐᓯᒪᔪᐃᓪᓗ ᐱᖕᖑᐊᕐᑯᔭᐅᖃᑦᑕᒥᑦᓯᑎᒃ.

ᓯᕿᓂᖅ ᓂᐱᓕᕐᑎᓗᒍ, ᐊᐅᓚᔫᑦ ᑕᕐᖃᓕᔫᑦ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᕋᑦᓴᐅᓕᕐᓂᒥᔪᑦ. ᐅᓐᓄᑭᑦᓴᖃᑦᑕᓚᐅᔪᔪᒍᑦ ᐃᑏᓐᓂ ᓂᒪᔭᕐᓇᑑᑦᓯᓂᓗ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐅᓐᓄᒥ ᑭᖕᒍᓪᓕᐹᒥ, ᓄᐃᑕᑎᑕᐅᔪᕐᑲᓚᐅᔫᖅ ᖃᓐᓂᑐᖕᖑᐊᒥᒃ ᐊᑦᑕᓅᕐᔭᐊᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᔫᑦ ᐃᓚᖕᒐᓂᒃ ᐊᑭᓐᓇᓕᒫᒥ ᑕᑯᑦᓴᐅᑎᑕᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᐊᕐᑐᓯᒪᕕᓪᒥ, ᑕᑯᓐᓇᐊᕐᑐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓂᓪᓕᐅᒪᒐᓯᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᒨᓕᕐᑎᓗᒥᑦ.

“ᑌᒫᒍᓂᖁᑕᐅᒎᒍᓪᒪᑦ,” ᑐᑭᓕᒃ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᑐᐊᒎᖅ ᑌᑦᓯᒪᓂᑕᐅᖕᖏᒪᑕ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓕ ᐊᑑᑎᒥᐊᓪᓚᑖᕐᓂᖁᕐᑕᐅᒎᒍᓪᒪᑕ, ᐊᓯᐃᓐᓇᔫᖅ ᐅᖃᕐᑐᐱᓂᖅ ᓇᓪᓕᐅᓂᕐᓯᐅᓂᖅᑎᓗᒍ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᓃᑦᑐᓂ. ᑕᕐᕿᒥ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᑐᐊᕐᑕᐅᔫᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᒥᒨᑦ ᐊᑑᑎᖃᕈᓐᓇᓯᐊᕐᑐᑦ ᑌᑦᓯᒪᓂᑎᑐᑦ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᑕᕐᕿᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ, ᑌᑦᑎᓯᒍᓐᓇᑎᓪᓗᒥᑦ ᑎᓪᓕᑖᕐᓂᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑕᑯᔪᒥᓇᕐᑐᓕᐅᕐᑏᑦ ᓇᓪᓕᐅᓂᕐᓯᐅᕈᑕᐅᓂᖕᒐᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᕐᓚᒐᓚᓪᒥ ᒪᓐᑐᓇᐊᒥ ᐅᕐᖁᔭᐊᑑᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᓂᕿᑦᓯᑐᓂ ᐅᓐᓄᓴᒃᑯᑦ.

ᐃᓕᓴᐱ ᐃᓄᒃᐸᐅᑉ ᐃᓅᓯᖕᖑᐊᓕᐊᕕᓂᖕᒥᑦ ᓇᓪᓕᐅᓂᕐᓯᐅᑐᓂ ᓄᐃᑕᑎᑕᐅᕐᑲᑕᐅᓚᐅᔪᒃᑦ, ᐅᓂᒃᑳᑐᐊᕈᑕᐅᕐᑲᑦᑕᓯᑎᒃ.

An exhibition of dolls by Elisapee Inukpuk ran in conjunction with the festival, inspiring this year's storytelling theme.

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ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᑉ ᑕᑯᔪᒥᓇᕐᑐᓕᐅᕐᑎᐅᑉ ᓴᓇᔭᕕᓂᖓ ᒪᓐᑐᕆᐊᒦᑦᑐᒥ ᑕᑯᔭᑦᓴᕐᑲᕐᕕᒥ ᑕᑯᓚᑦᓴᐅᓕᕐᒥᔪᖅ

ᑕᑯᔭᑦᓴᕐᑲᕐᕕᒥ ᒪᓐᑐᕆᐊᒦᑦᑐᒥ Montreal Museum of Fine Arts ᑲᑎᕐᓯᐊᒥᓄᑦ ᐃᓕᔨᓯᒪᓕᓇᕗᑦ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᐹᑦᓯᐊᒥᒃ ᐃᓄᒻᒧᑦ ᑕᑯᔪᒥᓇᕐᑐᓕᐊᒍᓯᒪᔪᒥᒃ. ᑲᑕᔾᔭᐅᓯᕙᓪᓛᑦ *Katajjausivallaat, le rythme bercé* (2018), ᓂᐊᑉ (ᓈᓇᓯ ᓵᓐᑕᐅᑉ) ᑕᑯᔪᒥᓇᕐᑐᓕᐊᕕᓂᖓ ᑕᕝᕙᓂ ᐊᐅᔭᖅ (ᐅᐱᕐᖔᖅ) ᓂᐅᕕᐊᕆᔭᐅᔪᕕᓂᖅ.

Nunavik Artist's Installation Acquired by Montreal Museum

© ROMAIN GUILBAULT

The Montreal Museum of Fine Arts has acquired its first installation by an Inuk artist for the permanent collection. ᑲᑕᔾᔭᐅᓯᕙᓪᓛᑦ *Katajjausivallaat, le rythme bercé* (2018), by Niap (Nancy Saunders) was purchased this summer.

ᔫᒃ ᑎ ᕈᓯ, ᑯᐯᒃᒥ ᑲᓇᑕᒥᓪᓗ ᑕᑯᔪᒥᓇᕐᑐᖅᑲᐅᑎᒥ ᑲᒪᔨ (1945-ᒧᓚᐅᕐᑎᓇᒍ ᐱᓕᐊᕕᓂᕐᓂᒃ), ᑐᑭᓯᓇᕐᑎᓯᓚᐅᔪᕗᖅ ᐊᒥᓲᒐᓗᐊᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓴᓇᖕᖑᐊᓯᒪᔭᖏᑦ, ᐊᓪᓚᖑᐊᕐᓯᒪᔭᖏᑦ ᖁᓪᓕᓴᔭᒧᑦ, ᐊᓪᓚᖑᐊᕐᓯᒪᔭᖏᓪᓗ ᖃᓪᓗᓈᕐᑕᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᕐᓯᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᑖᑦᓯᒥᖓ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᐸᐅᓂᕗᔪᖅ ᐃᓕᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᒥᒃ.

"ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐊᑯᓂᐅᓕᕐᑐᖅ ᐱᒍᒪᓕᕐᑕᕗᑦ," ᐅᖃᕐᑐᕕᓂᖅ ᔫᒃ, ᐱᓗᐊᕐᑐᖅ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᑦ ᐱᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐱᒍᒪᓯᒪᒐᑦᑕ."

ᒪᓐᑐᕆᐊᒦᑦᓱᓂ, ᓂᐊᑉ ᑐᑭᓯᓇᕐᑎᓯᔪᕕᓂᖅ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᕐᑲᕐᐸᓂᕕᓂᕐᒥᓂᒃ ᑕᑯᔪᒥᓇᕐᑐᓕᐅᕈᒪᓚᔭᕐᓱᓂ ᓴᓇᓯᒪᔭᒥᓂᒃ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓂ ᖃᒻᒥᐅᓂᕐᐹᒍᔪᓂ. ᑲᑦᔭᓂᖅ ᐃᓕᑕᕆᔭᐅᓂᕐᑖᓯᒪᓕᕐᑎᓗᒍ ᑯᐯᒃᒥ 'ᑕᑯᑦᓴᐅᖕᒋᑦᑑᓯᑎᒃ' ᐱᕐᖁᓯᑐᖅᑲᐅᓂᖓ, ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᖅᑲᕐᑕᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑑᓚᔭᕐᒪᖔᑦ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᓯᒪᓗᓂ ᑕᑯᑦᓴᐅᓚᔭᕐᓂᖓᓂᒃ.

Jacques Des Rochers, Curator of Quebec and Canadian Art (before 1945) at the museum, explained that there are many Inuit made sculptures, engravings, drawings and textiles in the collection, but this is the first installation.

"This is really something that we wanted for a while," he said, "especially to get something from Nunavik."

Speaking from Montreal, Niap explained that she has been playing with the idea of bringing material form to immaterial forms for a few years now. After throat singing was given special 'intangible' heritage status in Quebec, she thought it would be interesting to imagine how it would look in stone.

ᐱᖓᓱᓂᒃ ᐃᖕᖏᓗᑦᑖᑭᓯᕐᓂᒃ ᓇᓪᓚᑳᕐᓱᓂ, ᑲᑕᑦᔭᓂᕐᓗ ᐃᖕᖏᓗᑦᑕᐅᓯᐅᔫᕐᓱᓃᕐᒪᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᑦᑎᓈᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᔾᔭᓯᑲᓱᐊᑭᑎᐅᑦᓱᓂ, ᐃᓚᑦᓱᒥᑦ ᑕᕐᕿᒥ ᓂᐱᓚᐊᓄᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ, ᑰᑦᔪᐊᒥᑦ, ᓄᓇᑦᓴᔭᒥᓂᑦ.

ᑌᓐᓇ ᑕᑯᔪᒥᓇᕐᑐᓕᐊᓄᓯᒪᔭᖅᑲ ᓴᓇᐅᒣᑦ (ᓴᓇᖕᖑᐊᓯᒪᔪᑦ) ᐱᖅᑲᓱᑦ ᓂᕕᖅᑲᔪᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᔪᐊᑉ ᕐᑯᓛᓂᑦ, 9"-ᓂᒃ ᑕᑭᓂᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᓂᕕᖅᑲᐅᑎᕐᑲᕐᓱᑎᒃ ᑐᖕᖃᕕᒻᒥᓂᑦ. ᓂᐱᓚᐊᒍᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑐᓴᕐᓴᐅᕐᑲᑦᑕᑎᓪᓗᒥᑦ ᓴᓇᐅᑲᕐᔫᓕᖅᑲᔪᑦ (ᓴᓇᖕᖑᐊᓯᒪᔪᔫᓕᖅᑲᔪᑦ) ᑐᓴᕐᓴᐅᓱᑎᒃ ᑐᖕᖃᕕᖅᑲᓃᑦᑐᑯᑦ ᑐᓵᒍᑎᒃᑯᑦ.

"ᐃᑉᐱᓇᕐᑎᓯᒍᒪᓯᒪᔭᖅᑲ ᓴᓇᐅᒣᑦ (ᓴᓇᖕᖑᐊᓯᒪᔪᑦ) ᐅᕐᑯᒣᑦᑑᔫᖕᖏᑑ-ᒍᓐᓇᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ," ᐅᕐᑲᕐᑐᕕᓂᖅ ᓂᐊᑉ, "ᑌᒣᑦᑎᒍᒪᑦᓱᒥᑦ ᓂᕕᖅᑲᕐᑯᓯᒪᔭᒃᑲ ᓂᐱᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᑦᑎᔫᓲᒍᒻᒪᑦ ᑌᓖᑦᓴᓈᕐᑎᓚᓱᐊᕐᓱᒥᑦ, ᐃᓪᓗᔪᐊᑉ ᕐᑯᓛᓂᑦ ᓂᕕᖅᑲᑕᐅᑎᓯᒪᔭᒃᑲ."

ᑕᑯᔭᑦᓴᕐᑲᕐᕕᒦᒪᑕ ᑖᕐᑐᒦᑦᓱᑎᒃ, ᐃᑯᒣᑦ ᐃᓗᔭᐅᓯᒪᒍᑦ ᓅᑦᑕᑭᓐᓇᑐᑦ ᑕᑯᒥᓇᕐᑎᓯᒍᑎᐅᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᓴᓇᐅᒐᕐᓂᒃ (ᓴᓇᖕᖑᐊᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ), ᑕᕐᕿᕐᑲᕐᑎᓯᒍᑎᐅᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᕐᑲᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᓗ ᐃᑉᐱᓂᕐᑎᓯᒍᑎᑦᓴᐅᒥᑦᓱᑎᒃ.

"ᐅᑉᐱᓇᕐᑑᔫᖕᖏᑐᖅ," ᓂᐊᑉ ᐅᕐᑲᕐᑐᕕᓂᖅ, ᐃᔪᕐᓱᓂᓗ. "ᐊᑯᓂᓂᑕᐅᓚᓱᐊᕐᑐᒥᒃ' ᓄᐃᑦᓯᓚᓱᐊᕐᑐᕕᓂᖅ ᑕᑯᔭᐅᕐᑲᑦᑕᖅᑕᔭᕐᑐᒥᒃ, ᐅᓪᓗᑕᒫᕐᓯᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᐳᐃᒨᒪᖃᓐᓇ-ᕐᑲᑦᑕᓂᐊᕐᑎᓗᒥᑦ ᑕᑯᒥᐅᕐᑕᒥᓂᓪᓗ ᑕᑯᕐᑲᑦᑕᓂᐊᕐᑎᓗᒥ. "ᓴᓇᐅᒐᕐᑕᕕᓂᖃ (ᓴᓇᖕᖑᐊᑕᕕᓂᖃ) ᐃᓱᒪᒍᑎᒥᑦᓱᒍ ᕐᑲᓂᑕᓄᐅᑎᒍᓐᓇᓂᒥᒃ, ᓂᐱᓚᐊᒃᑲᓗ ᐃᓱᒪᒍᑎᒥᑦᓱᒥᑦ ᕐᑲᓂᑕᓄᐅᑎᒍᓐᓇᓂᒥᒃ. ᓄᓪᓚᒥᐊᑦᓯᐊᑭᑎᑦᓴᓕᐊᓄᑦᓱᒍ."

ᑕᑯᔭᕕᓂᓄᑦᓱᓂᐅᒃ ᑕᑯᔭᑦᓴᓕᐊᕕᓂᖅ ᑕᑯᔭᑦᓴᕐᑲᕐᕕᒥ OBORO Gallerie, ᒪᓐᑐᓄᐊᒦᑦᑐᒥ ᑕᑯᔭᑦᓴᕐᑲᕐᑎᓯᕕᐅᔪᒧᑦ Festival de Casteliers ᐃᓚᐅᕐᑲᑕᐅᑎᑕᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ, ᑎ ᑭᓴ ᐱᐅᑦᓴᑐᕕᓂᐅᓂᖃᕐᑐᕕᓂᖅ ᐱᔭᓄᐊᑐᔪᐊᓂᒪᓂ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐳᐃᒍᕐᓴᐅᖕᒥᑦᑐᒪᓄᐅᒍᓇᕐᒥᒃ. ᓂᐊᑉᒥᒃ ᑲᑎᓯᔪᕕᓂᐅᑦᓱᓂ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓯᐅᕐᕕᒥᑦᓱᒍᓗ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᓂᕕᓂᖕᒪᓂᒃ, ᕐᑲᐅᔨᒪᑦᓯᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᓕᕐᑐᕕᓂᖅ ᑕᑯᔪᒥᓇᕐᑐᓕᐊᓄᓯᒪᔭᖕᒪᓂᒃ ᓂᐊᑉ ᓂᐅᕕᐊᓄᔭᐅᒪᔭᕐᓂᖕᒪᓂᒃ ᑕᑯᔭᑦᓴᕐᑲᕐᕕᒧᑦ. ᐊᑯᓂᐅᖕᖏᑐᖅ ᓄᐃᑕᑎᑕᐅᓐᓂᒪᑦ, ᑎ ᑭᓴ ᐱᓇᓱᕐᑲᑎᒥᓂᒃ ᐊᑦᔨᖕᒍᐊᓂᒃ ᑕᑯᑎᑦᓯᓱᓂ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓱᓂᓗ ᐊᖕᒥᕐᓯᑎᒍᓐᓇᓯᕙᕕᓂᐅᕗᖅ.

ᓂᐊᑉ, ᐅᐱᒍᓱᖕᓂᖅᑐᕕᓂᖅ ᑕᑯᔪᒥᓇᕐᑐᓕᐊᕕᓂᖓ ᑕᑯᑲᑦᓴᓕᓄᕕᕐᔪᐊᒧᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᓯᒪᒪᑦ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ ᐃᓕᑕᓄᔭᐅᒍᑎᒋᕐᑲᑦᑕᓂᐊᓕᕐᓱᓂᐅᓪᓗ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᕙᓪᓕᑕᐅᒍᑎᒋ-ᕐᑲᑦᑕᓂᐊᓕᕐᓱᓂᐅᓪᓗ, ᐅᓂᒃᑳᑐᐊᑭᑎᑦᓯᐊᒍᕐᑲᑕᓂᐊᓯᔪᖅ 'ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑕᑯᔪᒥᓇᕐᑐᓕᐊᓄᕐᔫᖕᒥᑦ' ᓱᓇᐅᒪᖕᓖᑕ ᐅᓪᓗᒥ.

She took three songs, and because throat singing is like an abstract imitation of the environment, paired them with actual recordings of sounds of the North, specifically Kuujjuaq, where she is from.

The installation itself is comprised of three stone carvings which are suspended from the ceiling, about nine inches above pedestals. Each recorded sound element is associated with a stone carving and can be heard through the pedestal's attached headphones.

"I wanted to create some kind of weightlessness to the carvings," she said, "so to create that effect I wanted them to float in the air like sound would float in the air, so I have them suspended from the ceiling."

Exhibited in a dark room, spotlights are situated to play off the carefully hewn surface of the stones, creating shadows and a distinct mood.

"It's very mystical," Niap said, laughing. She has tried to create an ancient moment for the viewer, to take them on a journey away from the everyday and offer a magical experience. "The idea is to create intimacy with the carving, intimacy with the sound. To just kind of take a moment to calm down."

After seeing the installation at the OBORO Gallerie, a contemporary art centre in Montreal which was part of the city's Festival de Casteliers, Des Rochers said he was struck by the simplicity of the work, but also by its monumental nature. After meeting Niap and discussing her process, he was convinced the museum should purchase the installation. Because it was only exhibited for only a short time, Des Rochers had to convince his colleagues with images and his own descriptions.

“ᐊᒻᒪᓗ, ᐃᓄᓐᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᑦᓯᐊᒍᓚᖓᓯᒻᒥᔪᖅ.” ᐅᖃᖅᑐᕕᓂᖅ ᓂᐊᑉ. “ᑭᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᑖᑦᓱᒥᖓ ᓴᓇᐅᒐᕐᒥᒃ (ᓴᓇᙳᐊᓯᒪᔪᒥᒃ) ᑕᑯᔪᖅ ᐱᐅᑦᓴᕆᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᒍᒪᒍᓂᓗ ᑭᓇᒧᑦ ᓴᓇᙳᐊᑕᐅᓯᒪᒻᒪᖔᑦ ᓇᓂᒥᐅᒍᒻᒪᖔᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᒍᒪᒍᓂ, ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᒍᕗᖓ -- ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᓯᕗᒍᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᑦ, ᐅᐱᒻᒪᕆᑦᑕᖅ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ.”

ᓂᐊᑉ ᐅᐱᒋᔭᐅᒍᑎᑖᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓴᓇᙳᐊᑐᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᑐᙵᕕᖓᓂᑦ 2017-18 Virginia J. Watt Scholarship, ᐅᐱᒋᔭᐅᒍᑎᑖᒥᓂᒃ ᓂᐅᕕᕈᑎᑦᓵᓕᖅᑐᕕᓂᖅ ᓴᓇᙳᐊᕈᑎᑦᓴᒥᓂᒃ ᑕᑯᒥᓇᖅᑐᓕᐅᕈᑎᑦᓴᒥᓂᒃ. ᑕᒪᑕᒪ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑐᖅ ᐊᖅᖀᒍᒥ ᑐᖓᓕᓇᓕᖅᑕᖓᓂᒃ ᑳᙵᑯᐊᑎᐊ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕕᖅᔪᐊᒥ ᐱᒍᓐᓇᐅᑎᑖᕋᓱᐊᖅᓱᓂ ᑕᑯᒥᓇᖅᑐᓕᐅᕐᓈᓂᖅᒍᑦ Bachelor of Fine Arts, ᐃᓕᓴᖅᓱᓂ studio arts, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᓕᑐᖃᖅᓅᓕᖓᔪᓂᒃ.

ᑲᑕᔾᔭᐅᓯᕚᓛᑦ Katajjausivallaat, le rythme bercé (2018) ᑕᑯᔭᑦᓴᖅᑲᖅᐱᒨᖅᑕᐅᓛᖅᑐᖅ ᖄᒥᖅᑭᖅᑲᑦᓴᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᑕᑯᓂᐊᖅᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ, ᑎ ᕈᓴᓗ ᐸᕐᓂᕈᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᕈᔪᕕᓂᐅᑦᓱᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑕᑯᒥᓇᖅᑐᓕᐊᕕᓂᖅᒥᑦᑕ ᑲᑎᖅᓱᑕᐅᓛᖅᓂᖅᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᐃᑕᖅᑲᑦᑕᓛᖅᒪᑕ 2020ᒥ. ᑕᑯᔭᑦᓴᖅᑲᖅᐱᕐᑦᑐᓴᑦ ᑲᑎᖅᓱᑕᐅᓯᒥᐊᖅᑐᕕᓃᑦ 1953ᒥ ᐅᓄᖅᓂᖅᑲᖅᓱᑎᒃ 700 ᐅᒃᑳᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᐊᕆᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ 300ᓄᑦ ᓴᓇᙳᐊᑎᓄᑦ.

ᐊᖏᖅᑲᑎᒌᒥᐊᙳᒪᐅᑎᒥᒃ ᓄᐃᑦᓯᓚᐅᕙᑦ ᓯᑎᒻᐸ ᐱᒋᐊᖅᓂᖓᓂ ᐊᕙᑕᖅ ᐱᖅᑯᓯᑐᖅᑲᓕᓈᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒫᓐᑐᕆᐊᒥ ᑕᑯᒐᑦᓴᖅᑲᖅᕕᒃ ᓄᐃᑦᓯᒍᒪᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᑲᑐᑦᔾᔫᓇᓗᒍ ᐊᕙᑕᖅ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᓯᒪᔭᖅᑎᓗᒍ ᑕᑯᒐᑦᓴᖅᑲᖅᕕᒥᒃ ᐊᑕᔪᒥᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᖅᑲᑎᖅᑲᖅᐸᓕᐊᓯᓚᖓᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᓅᑦᓯᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᐊᖅᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᓪᓚᕖᑦ ᐃᓚᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᖅᓯᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᓪᓗ ᑕᑯᔭᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᐃᓪᓗᖅᑯᑎᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᑕᑯᔭᑦᓴᖅᑲᖅᕕᒧᑦ ᒫᓐᑐᕆᐊᒥᑦᑐᒧᑦ ᐃᓄᒋᐊᓐᓂᖓᓃᑦᑐᒧᑦ.

ᐊᕙᑕᖅ ᐱᖅᑯᓯᑐᖅᑲᓕᓂᕕᐅᑉ ᐊᖓᔪᖅᖄᖓ ᑐᓴᕋᑦᓴᓕᓈᓄᑦ ᐅᖃᖅᑐᕕᓂᖅ ᑖᑦᓱᒥᖓ ᐊᖏᖅᑲᑎᒌᒍᑎᒥᒃ ᑲᖕᒦᒥᔭᐅᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᐅᓚᖓᓂᕈᑦᓱᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓴᓇᓯᒪᔭᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᒫᓐᑐᕆᐊᒥᐅᓄᑦ ᑕᑯᒥᐅᕆᐊᖅᑐᓯᒪᔪᓄᓪᓗ.

“ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᖅᑯᓯᑐᖅᑲᓕᕕᖓ ᒫᓐᑐᕆᐊᒥ ᐃᓄᒋᐊᑦᑑᓂᖓᓄᖅᑕᐅᓛᓕᖅᑐᖅ, “ᐅᖃᖅᑐᕕᓂᖅ ᐹᓚᔫᑦ. ᒫᓐᑐᕆᐊᒥᐅᓂᒃ ᑲᑐᑦᔾᔭᖅᑎᖅᑲᓗᑕ, ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑦᓯᓛᖅᑐᒍᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖅᓯᒪᔭᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᐅᓕᐊᑦᓯᐊᓂᖅᒥᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᑎᑦᓯᒥᐊᓪᓚᓂᖅᒥᓗ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᑦᑎᓂᒃ, ᐱᒍᑦᔨᐅᑎᑦᑕ ᐃᓚᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒧᑦ ᓄᑦᑎᓇᖅᑲᓛᖅᑕᕗᑦ.”

ᓂᐊᑉ ᐱᒍᒪᓯᒪᔭᖓ ᒪᓕᑦᓱᒍ, ᑎ ᕈᓴ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᓴᓇᔭᕕᓂᖅᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᒋᐊᓪᓚᕆᒪᓛᖅᓂᖅᑐᕕᓂᖅ.

For Niap, she said she is grateful to have her work acquired by a major museum not only because it offers her personal recognition and acknowledgement, but because on a higher level it sparks discussion of what 'Inuit art' is today.

"Also, for the Inuit people, I think it puts us on the map," she said. "If anybody sees this carving and likes it and wants to know who the artist is and where I'm from, and oh, Nunavik -- it just puts us on the map, so I'm actually really proud of it."

Niap was the recipient of the Inuit Art Foundation's 2017-18 Virginia J. Watt Scholarship, an award she said was instrumental in funding the materials and production of the installation. She is currently in her second year at Concordia University where she is working toward a Bachelor of Fine Arts, majoring in studio arts, and minoring in First Peoples studies.

ᑲᑕᔾᔭᐅᓯᕚᓛᑦ Katajjausivallaat, le rythme bercé (2018) will be installed at the museum for visitors to experience, and Des Rochers said there are plans for the Inuit art collection to be displayed in a new space in 2020. The museum's collection was initiated in 1953 and includes more than 700 works created by 300 artists.

An agreement in principle was reached in early September between Avataq Cultural Institute and the Montreal Museum of Fine Arts to work on building a partnership that will include Avataq helping the museum establish lasting relationships in Nunavik communities and relocating some offices and collections into buildings owned by the museum in downtown Montreal.

Avataq Cultural Institute President Josepi Padlayat said in a press release that he is convinced this agreement will raise awareness of Inuit art treasures among Montrealers and tourists.

"The heart of Montreal is set to be home to an Inuit cultural embassy," he said. "In tandem with our presence in this city, we will continue the important work of preserving and disseminating our culture in Nunavik, which will entail moving some of our services to the region."

Following the Niap acquisition, Des Rochers said he hopes to be able to acquire more contemporary Inuit art from Nunavik.

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ᑲᑕᔾᔭᐅᓯᕚᓛᑦ Katajjausivallaat, le rythme bercé, ᓄᐃᑕᑎᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᑕᑯᔭᑦᓴᖅᑲᖅᕕᒥ OBORO ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᑯᔭᑦᓴᖅᓯᑎᔪᓂ Casteliers. ᓯᕗᓪᓕᐸᐅᑦᓱᓂ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᓯᒪᑦᓱᓂ ᐃᓄᒻᒧᑦ ᑕᑯᔭᑦᓴᖅᕕᒥ ᒫᓐᑐᕆᐊᓪᒥ ᑲᑎᖅᓱᐊᓇᔭᐅᔪᓅᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ.

ᑲᑕᔾᔭᐅᓯᕚᓛᑦ Katajjausivallaat, le rythme bercé, presented by OBORO and Casteliers. The work is the first installation by an Inuk artist acquired by the Montreal Museum of Fine Arts for its collection.

ᕘᔅ ᑎᐊᒃᑯᑦ, ᑳᓇᑎᐊᓐ ᓄᐊᑦᑯᓐᓇ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᖕᖑᕆᐊᕈᑎᑦᓴᒥᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᐳᑦ

ᑲᓇᑕᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᓂᓪᓕᐅᒥᒍᑦᔭᐅᓕᕐᓂᕆᔽᑦ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᕙᓕᕆᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᑕᕐᕋᒥ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᖕᖑᑎᑦᓯᕙᓪᓕᐊᒍᒪᓂᖓ ᓯᑦᑎᐸ 28ᒥ ᐊᑎᓕᐅᖃᑎᑮᒍᑎᒥᑦᓱᒍ ᒫᓐᑐᕆᐊᒥ.

First Air, Canadian North Continue Move to Merge

Canadian Inuit are another step closer to creating one premier airline in the North after a signing ceremony in Montreal on Sept. 28.

© CARSON TAGOONA

ᐊᑦᔨᖅᑯᑎ: ᕗᔅ ᑎᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐳᖅᑐᓂᖅᓴᖏᑦᑕ ᐊᖓᔪᖅᖄᖓ ᔫᓂ ᐋᑕᒥ ᐊᖓᔪᖅᖄᖓᓗ ᑲᒪᔨᒻᒪᓇᒥᑦᓯᒍᓗ ᐃᓄᕕᐊᓗᐃᑦ ᑐᐙᓐ ᓯᒥᑦ, ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒃ ᐊᖓᔪᖅᖄᖓ ᓵᓕ ᒍᐊᑦ, ᐊᖓᔪᖅᖄᖓᓗ ᐃᓄᕕᐊᓗᐃᑦ ᐹᑦᑐᓇ ᑯᕉᐸᓐ ᐸᑎᑦᑕᖅᑲᑕᐅᓯᔭᕕᓃᑦ ᐊᑎᓕᐅᖅᐱᐅᕆᖅᒪᑦ ᐊᖏᖅᑲᑎᒌᒍᑎᒃ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᖅᖅᒍᑎᑦᓯᒍᒪᐅᑎᒃ ᕗᔅ ᑎᐊᒃᑯᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᓇᑎᐊᓐ ᓄᐊᑦᑯᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᑐᓕᒫᒥ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᕇᓕᕆᓂᖅ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᐅᓕᖓᖅᑯᑦᓯᒍ.

First Air Executive Chairman Johnny Adams, Chair and CEO of the Inuvialuit Regional Corporation Duane Smith, Makivik President Charlie Watt, and Chair of the Inuvialuit Regional Corporation Patrick Gruben join in the spontaneous applause that followed the signing of the agreement to merge First Air and Canadian North into one Pan-Arctic airline.

ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᑯᐯᒃᒥᒃᑐᒥ, ᐃᓄᕕᐊᓗᐃᓪᓗ ᐅᐊᓕᓂᕐᒥᐅᑦ ᐊᖏᖅᑲᑎᒌᒍᑎᒥᒃ ᐊᑎᓕᐅᕐᕕᖅᑲᓚᐅᕙᑦ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᖅᖅᒍᑎᑦᓯᐸᓪᓕᐊᒍᒪᐅᑎᒥᓂᒃ ᑕᕐᕿᒥ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᕇᓕᕆᓂᕐᓂᒃ - ᕗᔅ ᔅᑎᐊᒃᑯᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᓇᑎᐊᓐ ᓄᐊᑦᑯᓐᓂᒃ. ᕗᔅ ᔅᑎᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓘᓐᓈᒍᑦ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᕆᔭᐅᕙᑦ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ, ᐃᓄᕕᐊᓗᐃᑦ ᐅᐊᓕᓂᕐᒥᐅᑦ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅᑐᑑᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑲᓇᑎᐊᓐ ᓄᐊᑦᑯᓂᒃ.

ᐊᑎᓕᐅᖅᐱᖃᓈᖏᒥᒃ, ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓯᕗᓕᖅᑎᖏᑦ ᓵᓕ ᒍᐊᑦ, ᐊᖓᔪᖅᖄᖅ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᐙᓐ ᓯᒥᑦ, ᐊᖓᔪᖅᖄᖅ ᑲᒪᔨᒻᒪᓇᐅᑦᓯᓂᓗ ᐃᓄᕕᐊᓗᒃᑯᓂ, ᓴᒎᖅᓂᖅᑰᖅ ᓇᓗᓐᓂᖅᓯᓂᖅᒍᑦ ᐱᒻᒪᓇᐅᓂᖅᐸᐅᓯᓂ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᕇᓕᕆᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᖅᖅᒍᑎᑦᓯᒍᒪᐅᑎᐅᒥᐅᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᑕᕐᕿᒥ.

"ᐅᐱᒍᓱᒃᐳᖓ ᐅᓪᓗᒃ ᑖᑦᓯᒪ ᓇᓪᓕᐅᑎᓯᒪᓂᖓᓂᒃ," ᐅᖃᖅᑐᐃᓂᖅ ᒍᐊᑦ, "ᕚᑦᓯᒪᓂ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᐃᑦ ᐊᕙᑎ ᒪᕐᑭᑦ ᓈᓕᕐᑎᓗᒥᑦ, ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᓂᐅᕕᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᕇᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᓯᕗᓂᒥᐊᑦᑎᓂ ᑲᑐᑦᔨᖅᑲᑎᖅᑲᑭᓐᓇᓯᑳᑭᒪᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐃᓅᖅᑲᑎᑦᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᕕᖅᑐᓃᑦᑐᓂᒃ. ᐅᓪᓗᒥᐅᓕᖅᑯᖅ. ᐊᑑᑎᓕᖅᑲᕗᑦ. ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅᑭᒪᓯᒪᓚᑦᑕ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᕇᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᑐᒥ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅᑲᓕᖅᑯᒍᑦ."

ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᑐᓕᒫᒥ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᕇᓕᕆᓂᐅᓵᕆᒪᔪᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓂᖅᑳᖅᑐᖅ ᑌᓴᐅᒍᓯᖅᑲᖅᑐᓂ ᑲᓇᑎᐊᓐ ᓄᐊᑦ, ᖃᖓᑦᑕᕘᖅᑐ ᕗᔅ ᑎᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑕᔅᓵᖅᑲᒥᖓᓂᒃ ᑕᔅᓴᖅᑳᖅᓯᓂ, ᐃᓄᒃᓯᖅᒍᐊᖅᑕᓕᒻᒥᒃ. ᐊᓪᓚᕕᒻᒪᓇᖅᑲᖅᑐᓂ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᕇᓕᕆᓂᐅᒍᒪᓚᔪᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᑑᕚᒥ.

ᓯᒥᑦ ᑕᒪᑐᒥᖓ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᕕᐊᓗᓐᓄᓗ ᒪᑭᑉᐸᓕᐊᒍᑎᑦᓴᖅᓂᑯᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᖅᑯᑎᑦᓴᒪᓇᐅᓵᖅᓂᕗᔭᕕᓂᖅ.

"ᐅᐱᒍᓱᒃᐳᒍᑦ ᐃᓄᕕᐊᓗᐃᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖅᓯᒪᔭᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᕿᓚᓈᖅᓯᑕᓗ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᖅᑯᑎᐅᓂᓇᓵᖅᑕᖓᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᕕᐊᓗᓐᓄᑦ," ᐅᖃᖅᑐᕕᓂᖅ ᑐᐙᓐ ᓯᒥᑦ.

ᐊᑕᐅᓯᖅᖅᒍᑎᑦᓯᐸᓪᓕᖓᒍᒪᓂᖅ ᐊᖏᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᒋᐊᓕᒃ ᑲᕙᒪᑐᖅᑲᒃᑯᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᓕᐅᖅᑎᖏᓐᓄᑦ, ᐊᑎᓕᐅᖅᑲᑎᒌᑦᓯᒪᔪᐃᓪᓗ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᖅᖅᒍᑎᑦᓯᒍᒪᐅᑎᒥᓂᒃ ᐱᔭᕇᖅᑭᓇᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ 2018 ᐃᓯᓕᓂᖓᓂ.

ᐊᑎᓕᐅᖅᑲᑎᒌᖅᖅᑲᒥᐅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ, ᕗᔅ ᑎᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐅᑎᑦᓯᓂᖅᑯᑦ ᑯᓇᔅ ᐃᕗᔨᐅᑉ ᑎᒃᑯᐊᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᕗᔅ ᑎᐊᒃᑯᓄᑦ ᐊᖓᔪᖅᖄᒍᓂᖅᑯᑦ ᑲᒪᔨᒪᓇᐅᓂᖅᑯᓗ ᐃᓇᖏᖅᒍᓂ ᐳᕉᒃ ᕗᕆᓴᓐᒥᒃ, ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓂ ᑕᓪᓕᒪᓂ ᑲᒪᔨᒪᓇᐅᓯᒪᔪᒥᒃ.

ᔫᓂ ᐋᑕᒥ ᐳᖅᑐᓂᖅᓴᓄᑦ ᕗᔅ ᑎᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᖓᔪᖅᖄᑖᓇᓱᖅ, ᐱᔪᑦᓴᓇᓕᓈᖅᑕᒥᑕ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᖓᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᑕᒪ ᕗᔅ ᑎᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᖓᔪᖅᖄᒍᒪᒥ.

"ᐃᓄᕕᐊᓗᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓯᖅᑲᑎᖅᑲᖅᑲᑦᑕᓂᓇᓚᖕᓚᔭᕗᑦ ᐸᕐᓂᑭᑎᒥᔨᒪᓕᖅᓯᒍ, ᑲᑐᑦᔨᖅᑎᖅᑲᖅᐸᓕᐊᖅᑲᑦᑕᓇᖕᓚᔨᕗᒍᑦ ᐱᓇᓯᖅᑲᑎᑖᖅᖅᑲᒥᑦᑎᓂᒃ ᐱᒍᑦᔨᒥᐊᓕᑦᑎᓂᓪᓗ ᓄᓇᓕᓂᓪᓗ ᑭᓪᒐᖅᑕᑎᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᖏᒍᓄᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᓄᑦ ᐸᕐᓂᑭᑎᑦᓴᓕᓇᓂᖅᒥᒃ," ᐋᑕᒥ ᐅᖃᖅᑐᐃᓂᖅ. "ᓇᓗᖕᖏᑎᖅᖅᒥᔨᐊᖅᑕᕗᑦ ᑯᓇᔅ ᐃᕗᔨᐅᑉ ᑕᒪᑐᒥᖓ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑦᓯᒍᓐᓇᓂᓇᓚᖕᓚᔭᖕᓚ."

The Inuit of the Nunavik region of Quebec, and the Inuvialuit of the Western Arctic signed a definitive agreement to combine two northern carriers – First Air and Canadian North. First Air is wholly owned by Makivik Corporation, while the Inuvialuit of the Western Arctic are the sole owners of Canadian North.

Following the signing, Inuit Leaders Charlie Watt, President of the Makivik Corporation, and Duane Smith, Chair and CEO of the Inuvialuit Regional Corporation (IRC), shook hands sealing the biggest proposed airline merger in the history of Canada's North.

"I am very pleased to witness this day," Watt said. "Forty years ago, the Inuit of Nunavik invested in the airline industry with a view to someday join forces with our fellow Inuit in other jurisdictions. This is the day. It has become a reality. We wanted to own our airspace over the Canadian Arctic and now we do."

The proposed Pan-Arctic airline will operate under the name Canadian North, and aircraft will feature the new First Air branding, including its Inukshuk logo. Headquarters for the proposed airline will be in Ottawa.

Smith said this is a huge step towards growing the economic strength of Inuit and Inuvialuit.

"We are proud of the accomplishments of the Inuvialuit Corporate Group and are excited at how this will benefit the Inuvialuit," he said.

The deal still requires formal approval by federal regulatory agencies, and the parties expect to complete the transaction by the end of 2018.

Just days after the signing, First Air announced that Chris Avery had been appointed as the new First Air President and Chief Executive Officer replacing Brock Friesen, who had been in the position for five years.

Johnny Adams takes on a greater role in the airline as Executive Chairman, expanding his role as the current Chairman of the First Air Board.

"With our new planned partnership with Inuvialuit Corporate Group, we are focusing on cooperative relationships with our new partners and on the customers and communities we currently serve as well as on strategic opportunities on the horizon," Adams said. "We have great confidence in Mr. Avery's abilities to deliver on this new direction."

ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᐱᒍᑦᔨᔭᕗᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐤᕕᑎᓐᓄᑦ ᑐᖕᖕᒐᕕᒥᔭᐅᕗᑦ. ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᓇᓪᓕᐊᒍᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐱᑐᑦᓯᒪᑦᓯᐊᕋᓱᐊᕐᐳᒍᑦ, ᐱᓇᓱᖃᑎᒋᑦᓱᒋᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᖁᑎᑦᓴᒃᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᑎᕐᑎᓯᕕᒥᕙᑦᓱᒥᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐤᕕᖁᑎᑦᑎᒍᑦ. ᐃᓚᐅᑦᓯᐊᕋᓱᐊᕐᐸᓱᑕ ᓱᓂᖃᕐᑎᓯᔪᓄᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑕᐅᔪᓄᓪᓗ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᐅᒐᓱᐊᕐᑐᓄᑦ. ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᐃᓚᐅᓂᖕᕙᑦᑕᑎᓐᓂᒃ ᓱᓂᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᑎᑦᓯᒍᒪᕗᒍᑦ.

ᐊᕐᖁᒍᑕᒫᑦ, ᐱᓇᓱᖃᑎᖃᕐᐸᒍᑦ ᐊᑎᒥᓕᐅᕐᑎᓂᒃ Canada Goose ᐊᑎᒋᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓅᑕᐅᑎᑦᓯᓱᑕ ᒥᕐᓱᓃᑦ ᐊᑎᒋᓕᐊᑦᓴᕐᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᐅᓂᕐᑰᓂᒃ ᐊᑎᒋᑦᓴᑖᕐᑎᓱᒋᑦ. ᑕᕙᓂ ᐊᕐᖁᒥ, ᒥᑦᓯᒪᑕᓕᒻᒥ, ᓄᓇᕘᕐᒦᑐᓕᐊᓚᐅᔪᔪᑦ.

The communities we serve are the cornerstone of our business. We've always felt that finding ways to connect, engage and give back to the communities was vital to our business. We look for ways to involve ourselves in events and projects that benefit the communities. We'd like to share some of the recent community events we've had the pleasure of being part of.

Every year, we partner with our good friends at Canada Goose to bring parka materials to communities to enable local seamstresses and tailors to create their very own personalized parkas using the highest quality materials. This year, we were in Pond Inlet, Nunavut. We were incredibly happy to see so many people join us for this amazing event. Our chairman, Johnny Adams was there to help out with the material giveaway and he was thrilled to meet so many from the community! We're already looking forward to the next event!

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ᕘᔅ ᑎᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖕᒥᑦᑕ ᐊᖕᖓᔪᖅᑳᖕᖓ ᔫᓂ ᐋᑕᒥ ᒥᑦᓯᒪᑕᓕᒻᒦᑐᐱᓐᓂᖅ ᐁᑦᑑᑎᖃᑕᐅᑦᓯᓂ ᐊᑎᒋᑦᓴᔭᓂᒃ.

First Air Chairman Johnny Adams was in Pond Inlet to help give out parka-making materials.

ᐊᓕᐊᓇᕐᑑᓚᐅᔪᒐᖅ ᐊᒥᓱᒻᒪᓇᐅᓚᐅᔪᒻᒪᑕ ᑕᒪᑐᒥᖕᖓ ᓱᑎᑦᓯᓂᖅᑲᕐᑎᓗᑕ. ᑲᑎᒪᔩᑦᑕ ᐊᖕᖓᔪᖅᑳᖕᖓ, ᔫᓂ ᐋᑕᒥ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᒪᒋᐊᕐᑐᓚᐅᔪᒐᖅ ᐊᑎᒋᑦᓴᔭᓂᒃ ᐁᑦᑑᑎᖃᓇᐊᕐᑐᑎᓪᓗᑕ ᐅᐱᒍᓱᓚᐅᔪᑦᓱᓂᓗ ᐊᒥᓱᑦᓯᐊᕐᖑᓗᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᒻᒥᐅᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᓯᓚᐅᔪᒥᐊᒥᒃ ! ᖃᓚᓈᕐᐳᒍᑦ ᑭᖑᓪᓕᐅᓃᕐᑐᒧᑦ ᓱᑎᑦᓯᓂᓈᓕᕐᒥᔭᑦᑎᓄᑦ !

ᐊᑯᓂᐅᓕᕐᑐᒐᖅ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓂᓕᓇᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑲᑕᐅᕙᒻᒥᔪᒍᑦ, ᐃᓕᓵᓂᒃ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᕈᐊᑰᕐᑲᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐱᒍᑦᔨᕐᑲᑕᐅᑦᓯᑕ. ᐃᓕᓵᑦ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᕈᐊᑰᕐᑲᑕᐅᕙᑦᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓕᖕᒥᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᒍᑦᔨᕕᑦᑎᓄᑦ ᑎᑭᕐᑲᑦᑕᑰᒧᒻᒥᔪᑦ,

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ᑲᒃᑲᓛᑦ (ᐱᐊᕈᑦ) ᐳᕕᐊᖅᖑᐊᓂᒃ ᐱᖅᖑᐊᓖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓂᕆᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐅᕕᒐᕐᑐᐃᑦ ᖃᓚᑦᓴᐅᑎᒥᓲᓂᒃ ᓂᕆᑎᑕᐅᑎᓪᓗᒥᑦ ᐃᑉᐱᐊᔪᒥ.

Children enjoyed balloons and food at a youth BBQ event in Arctic Bay.

ᐃᓚᐅᑎᑕᐅᑦᓯᐊᑎᓪᓗᒥᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓄᖅᑲ ᑕᑯᒥᐅᕐᑕᒥᓄᑦ ᐊᕐᕕᑕᕐᑐᓄᑦ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᕆᐊᑯᑦ. ᔫᓗᒥ ᐊᐅᒡᒍᓯᒥᓪᓗ 150-ᐅᓐᓂᕐᑯᑦ ᐃᓕᓵᑦ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᕆᐊᑯᑦ ᐊᕐᕕᑕᕐᑲᑕᐅᓯᔪᑦ ᐅᕕᒐᕐᑐᐃᑦ ᑕᒪᑐᒪ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑕᐅᓂᖅᑲᔪᑦ. ᐃᓕᓵᑦ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᕆᐊᑯᑦ ᐊᕐᕕᑕᕐᑲᑕᐅᓂᖅᑲ ᓱᕐᕉᓂᕐᑲᑦᓯᐊᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐃᓅᓯᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᒃ ᐅᕕᒐᕐᑐᓂᒃ. ᖃᒻᒥᖅ ᐱᓇᓱᕐᑲᑎᒌᒍᑎᑦᓴᑎᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᑕᐅᓯᓕᕐᑐᐃᒥᐊᓚᐅᕐᑐᒍᑦ ᕿᓚᓈᕐᓯᑕᓗ ᓇᓪᓕᐊᓄᑦ ᐊᕐᕕᑕᕐᑲᑦᑕᓂᕆᓛᕐᑕᖅᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᕐᖑᒍᓂ ᓯᕗᓂᑦᑎᓂ !

ᐃᓱᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᖅᖏᓯᐊᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓅᓯᕐᒥᒃ ᑭᐱᓯᑐᐃᓐᓇᖑᓕᔪᑎᑦᓴᑦ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐊᓘᕗᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᐱᔨᑦᔨᔭᑦᑎᓂ. ᐃᓚᐅᓯᕐᕐᑲᒥᐅᕗᔪᑦ ᓱᑎᑦᓯᓂᐅᓰᓄᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᐃᓚᖏᓐᓂ ᐱᓇᓱᕐᑲᑎᕐᑲᕐᓯᑕ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑐᒥ ᑯᐊᐸᑦᑐᓂᒃ. ᑲᑐᑦᔨᕐᑲᑎᒥᑦᓯᒥᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᕐᑲᑎᕗᑦ, ᐊᕐᕕᑕᕐᑎᓯᕙᑦᑐᒍᑦ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᐅᔾᔭᕐᑎᓯᔩᓐᓂᒃ (magician and Illusionist Brian Glow, Dave Devos), ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᓗ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᐅᑎᒥᑦᓯᒍ ᐃᓅᓯᕐᒥᒃ ᑭᐱᓯᑐᐃᓐᓇᓇᐊᕐᒥᒃ ᐃᓱᒪᒥᔭᓖᑦ ᐅᖃᓚᕕᑦᓴᕐᑲᕐᑎᑕᐅᔪᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᐃᑦᓯᒐᓯᐊᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᑲᖏᓯᑦᑎᓯᔪᑎᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᑐᒥᖓ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᔪᒥᒃ. ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᑦᓯᐊᕐᑯᔨᕗᔪ ᐊᕐᕕᑕᓯᒥᐊᑦᓴᐅᑎᒥᓛᓕᕐᒥᒪᑕ, ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑐᒧᑦ ᐅᐊᓐᓂᖅᑲᓄᑦ. ᐱᓇᓱᕐᑲᑎᕐᑲᕐᓯᒪᒻᒥᔪᔪᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑐᒥ ᑯᐊᐸᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓈᕐᒦᑐᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᐅᕕᒐᕐᑐᕐᑯᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓯᓚᒥ ᖃᓚᑦᓴᐅᑎᒥᓲᓂᒃ ᓂᕆᑎᑦᓯᕐᑲᑕᐅᕐᑲᑦᑕᓚᐅᕐᒥᓯᑕ ᐊᐅᔭᓕᒫᖅ ᐅᐱᕐᖖᓕᒫᖅ.

ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᕐᑯᔨᒻᒥᔪᑦ ᐅᐱᒥᑦᓯᒍ ᐅᒃᑑᐸᒥ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᐹᒥᒃ ᕚᔅ ᑎᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑐᒥ ᐃᔪᕐᓵᑎᑦᓯᔪᓂᒃ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᐅᔾᔭᕐᑕᐅᑎᑦᓯᓛᕐᒪᑕ. ᐃᓱᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᖅᖏᓯᐊᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᖅᒥᒃ ᑲᖏᓯᑦᑎᓯᒥᐊᕈᑎᐅᓗᓂ ᐃᔪᕐᓵᑎᑦᓯᓂᒃᑯᑦ, ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᕐᓯᐃᒍᑎᐅᓗᓂ ᓄᓈᕐᒥ ᑲᒪᑦᓯᐊᕐᑐᑦ ᐅᖃᓚᕕᑦᓴᕐᑲᕐᑎᓯᕕᖕᒐᓅᓕᖕᒐᕗᑦᓴᓂᒃ. ᑕᑯᓐᓇᐅᔾᔭᕐᑎᓯᓂᖃᓛᕐᑐᒍᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓂ ᐃᒪᐅᒻᒥᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᒥᐊᕆ ᑯᐊᓪᓯ ᑕᓚᕖᓴᒃᑯᑦ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᑫᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᓄᐃᑦᓯᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐃᓚᐅᕕᒥᑦᓯᓯᒥᓪᓗ *This Hour has 22 Minutes*, *CODCO*, *Matching Hatching and Dispatching*, ᐊᓯᒥᐊᓪᓚᖅᒥᓪᓗ. ᐊᓕᐊᒥᔭᐅᓂᕐᑳᒍᕐᑲᑕᐅᔫᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᕋᑦᓴᓕᐊᕕᓂᖅ “Marg, Princess Warrior,” .

ᖃᐅᐃ ᒥᓚ, ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᓄᓇᓕᑐᕐᑫᑦ ᐃᔪᕐᓵᑎᑦᓯᔩᑦ ᐊᒥᔫᖅᖏᒪᑕ ᑖᓐᓇ ᐃᓕᒥᔭᐅᔪᖅ, ᐃᓚᕐᑳᕐᒥᔪᖅ ᐃᕐᓂᒥᓂᒃ, ᑌᓴᓐ ᕿᐅᓴᓐᒥᒃ ᑕᕐᑫᓕᔾᔮᓂ ᐊᐅᓚᔫᓂ *Twilight* ᓄᐃᑕᔨᒥᒃ. ᖃᐅᐃ ᑲᓇᑕᓕᒫᒥ ᐃᔪᕐᓴᑎᑦᓯᔨᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᔨᖅ ᒪᓐᑐᓇᐊᓖᑦᑐᒐᓚᓐᓄᑦ Montreal Just for Laughs Festival ᓄᐃᑦᕐᕐᑲᒥᓚᐅᔪᑦᓯᓂ ᐊᒥᐊᕐᑫᑦ ᑕᓚᕖᓴᒃᑯᑦ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᑫᑦᓴᖅᒥᓂ *No Reservations Needed*. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐃᔪᕐᓵᑎᑦᓯᔪᓂᒃ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᑫᑦᓴᕐᑎᓯᓂᖅ ᐱᒋᐊᖅᖓᓂᐅᕐᑯᔭᕗᑦ ᐊᑑᑎᔭᐅᕐᑲᑦᑖᕐᓗᓂ, ᐅᐱᒋᔭᑦᓴᐅᕐᑲᑕᐅᓕᕐᑐᖅ ᕚᔅ ᑎᐊᒃᑯᓄᑦ.

ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊᑕᒐ ᐃᓗᓐᓇᖅᒥᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᐅᑎᔪᑎᒥᒍᒪᔭᕗᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᑕᖏᕐᓯᐅᑎᑦᑎᓂ.

We have also been partners with a very exciting educational program for a very long time, Students on Ice. This one of a kind educational program not only visits some of the communities we serve, but more importantly allows members of the communities we serve to take part in this adventure and journey. This past July and August as many as 150 Students on Ice participants set off once again on this incredible youth program. The Students on Ice program has made an impact on so many young lives. We've recently renewed our partnership with them and we can't wait to see where the next journeys will take them for years to come!

Mental health and suicide prevention are important issues in the communities we serve. We've recently joined many events taking place in several of communities with our partners at Arctic CO-OP. Together with other partners, we've come together on very special tours with magician and Illusionist Brian Glow, Dave Devos, and others to support the suicide prevention hotline and creating awareness for this important issue. We are happy to announce that the next tour will start soon, this time visiting the Western Arctic. We've also partnered with Arctic CO-OP and Feeding Nunavut in the youth community BBQs that have taken place around Nunavut this summer.

We are also extremely happy to announce that this October will mark the inaugural First Air Arctic Comedy Festival. The festival which brings mental health awareness through laughter, helps raise funds for the Nunavut Kamatsiaqtut Help Line. This year's festival taking place in Iqaluit will headline Mary Walsh, best known as creator and star of *This Hour has 22 Minutes*, *CODCO*, *Matching Hatching and Dispatching*, and many more. Some of her best loved moments as "Marg, Princess Warrior," have made national headlines.

Howie Miller, one of Canada's few Indigenous comedians, will also appear alongside his son, Tyson Houseman from the *Twilight* movie series. Howie has performed at all the major Canadian comedy festivals including the prestigious Montreal Just for Laughs Festival and was recently featured on American television in the Showtime special *No Reservations Needed*. We hope this festival will be the start of a new tradition, one of which First Air can feel very proud.

These events are only a few examples of how we look to put communities first in our day to day activities.

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ᐱᕐᑯᔭᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖓ ᐋᖓᔮᓐᓇᑑᑉ ᑳᓇᐱᔅᒍᓂᕿᕐᑕᐅᑉ

ᐅᒃᑑᑉ 17, 2018ᒥ, ᐋᖓᔮᓐᓇᑐᖅ ᑳᓇᐱᔅᒍᓂᕿᕐᑕᖅ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᑎᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᓖᓕᕐᕐᑯᖅ. ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᑎᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᓖᕐᓂᖓ ᑐᑭᖃᖕᖕᒥᑑᓚᓗᐊᖅ ᓱᓇᓕᒫᑦᓯᐊᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑐᐃᓐᓂᑦ ᐱᕕᑦᓴᑖᕐᑎᑕᐅᓂᖕᒥᓂᒃ. ᐱᕐᑯᔭᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᑎᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᓖᓕᕐᓂᖅ ᐱᒪᓂᐅᖕᖕᒥᓂᕐᓴᐅᑎᑦᓯᒐᓱᕐᓂᐅᖕᒥᑦᑐᖅ.

ᐋᖓᔮᓐᓇᑐᖅ ᑳᓇᐱᔅᒍᓂᕿᕐᑕᖅ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᓖᓕᕐᑐᖅ ᑲᕙᒪᑐᒃᑯᓄᑦ, ᐋᖓᔮᓐᓇᑐᒧᑦ ᑳᓇᐱᔅᒍᓂᕿᕐᑕᒧᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᖅ. ᐱᕐᑯᔭᖅ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᓕᒃ ᐋᖓᔮᓐᓇᑐᖅ

Legalization of cannabis

On October 17, 2018, cannabis will become legal in Canada. Legalization doesn't mean that everything is allowed in any shape or form. Legalization doesn't mean trivialization.

The legalization of cannabis finds its source in federal legislation, more precisely in the *Cannabis Act*. The Act aims to provide legal access to cannabis and to control and regulate its production, distribution and sale.

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ᐱᕐᑯᔭᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᑎᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᕐᑲᑦᑕᓂᐊᓕᕐᑎᓗᒍ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᓗᓂᓗ ᒪᓕᒐᓕᐅᕐᓯᒪᒍᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᓗᓂᓗ ᐱᕈᕐᓴᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᓂᖓ, ᓯᐊᒻᒪᑎᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᓂᖓ ᓂᐅᕕᐊᑦᓴᐅᒍᓐᓇᓂᖓᓗ.

ᐱᕐᑯᔭᖅ ᑐᕿᓚᓕᐅᕐᓯᒪᒍᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᐅᕕᒐᕐᑐᐃᑦ ᑳᓇᐱᔅᒍᓂᕿᕐᑕᒥᒃ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᓯᕐᑲᑦᑕᕐᑯᓇᒥᑦ, ᓴᐳᒻᒥᒍᒪᑦᓱᒥᓪᓗ ᓇᐅᓕᒫᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᖕᖕᒥᓯᐊᓇᐊᕐᑲᕐᓂᖕᒥᑦ ᓇᐅᓕᒫᓪᓗ ᐊᑦᑕᓇᕐᓯᐅᓕᒥᐊᕐᑲᕐᓂᖕᒥᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᓕᐅᕈᑎᒥᓗᒍ ᐋᖓᔮᓐᓇᑑᑉ ᐊᑦᑕᓇᕐᓯᒍᑕᐅᒥᐊᕐᑲᖕᖕᒥᓂᖓ ᐱᐅᓂᕐᑳᓯᐊᒍᒥᐊᕐᑲᕐᓂᖓᓗ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᕿᔭᕈᑎᐅᕐᑯᖕᖕᒥᒍᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᔭᐅᒍᑎᑦᓴᓕᐅᑦᓯᐊᓗᒍ ᐊᓯᐊᒍᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᕙᕐᑲᑐᐊᕐᐸᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓂᕆᐊᓕᖕᒪᑕ.

The objectives of the Act are to prevent young persons from accessing cannabis, to protect public health and public safety by establishing strict product safety and product quality requirements and to deter criminal activity by imposing serious criminal penalties for those operating outside the legal framework. The Act is also intended to reduce the burden on the criminal justice system in relation to cannabis.

Although legalization of cannabis came through federal legislation, some rules that will guide the common user are

ᐱᖁᔭᖅ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᖃᕐᒥᔪᖅ ᐃᑯᓪᓚᐅᒥᑎᑦᓯᒥᐊᕈᒪᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐃᖅᑲᑐᐃᕖᑦ ᐱᕋᔭᑦᓯᒪᔪᓕᕆᓂᕆᓲᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐋᖓᔮᓐᓇᑐᖅ ᑳᓇᐱᔅᒍᓂᕐᕋᕐᑕᖅ ᐱᓪᓗᒍ.

ᐋᖓᔮᓐᓇᑐᖅ ᑳᓇᐱᔅᒍᓂᕐᕋᕐᑕᖅ ᐱᖁᔭᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᒐᓗᐊᕐᓯᓂ ᑲᕙᒪᑐᖅᑯᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᓕᐅᕐᑎᖏᓐᓄᑦ, ᒪᓕᒉᑦ ᐃᓚᖏᑦ ᒪᓕᑦᑕᐅᒋᐊᓖᑦ ᐋᖓᔮᓐᓇᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᑐᕚᓪᓗᓃᓄᑦ ᑕᑯᔭᐅᒍᓐᓇᐳᑦ ᑯᐯᒻᒥ ᒪᓕᒐᕐᓂ. ᑯᐯᒃᒥ ᒪᓕᒐᖅ ᑳᓇᐱᔅᒍᓂᕐᕋᕐᑕᒎᓕᖓᔪᖅ ᑕᑯᔭᐅᒍᓐᓇᐳᖅ ᐱᖁᔭᓕᐊᒍᓯᒪᔪᖅ *Act to constitute the Société québécoise du cannabis,* ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑎᓯᒍᑎᑦᓴᖅ ᑳᓇᐱᔅᒍᓂᕐᕋᕐᑕᒍᑦ ᐱᖁᔭᒥᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᑦᔨᑐᐃᒍᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᓗᓂ ᐊᑦᔨᒌᖕᖏᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᖁᔭᓂᒃ ᐊᑦᑕᓅᑦᑐᒦᒋᐊᖃᕐᓂᒧᑦ ᐊᖁᓪᓗᓂ ᐊᖅᑯᓯᓂᐅᓂᕐᐹᓂ.

ᐅᑯᐊᑕᓚ ᒪᓕᒐᕐᑕᖏᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᒋᐊᑭᑎᑦᓴᓗ ᑕᒃᑯᐊ ᐱᓪᓗᒋᑦ:

- ᑳᓇᐱᔅᒍᓂᕐᕋᕐᑕᒥᒃ ᐋᖓᔮᓐᓇᑐᓕᔭᕐᑐᖃᕈᓂ:
- ᑳᓇᐱᔅᒍᓂᕐᕋᕐᑕᒥᒃ ᐋᖓᔮᓐᓇᑐᒥᒃ ᐱᕈᕐᓲᖃᑦᑕᑐᖃᕈᓂ;
- ᑳᓇᐱᔅᒍᓂᕐᕋᕐᑕᒥᒃ ᐋᖓᔮᓐᓇᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᑐᖃᑦᑕᑐᖃᕈᓂ
- ᐊᖁᓪᓗᓂ ᐊᑦᑕᓅᑦᑐᒦᒋᐊᖃᕐᓂᒧᑦ.

ᑳᓇᐱᔅᒍᓂᕐᕋᕐᑕᒥᒃ ᐋᖓᔮᓐᓇᑐᓕᔭᕐᑐᖃᕈᓂ

ᐅᑭᐅᑭᓗᐊᕐᑐᓄᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᒋᐊᖃᖕᖏᓗᑐᕐᑐᖅ

ᐅᑭᐅᑭᓗᐊᕐᑐᑦ ᓇᔪᕐᑎᖃᕆᐊᖃᖕᖏᓗᑐᕐᑐᑦ ᐁᑦᑐᑕᐅᒋᐊᖃᖕᖏᓗᑐᕐᓯᑎᓪᓗ ᐋᖓᔮᓐᓇᑐᒥᒃ ᑳᓇᐱᔅᒍᓂᕐᕋᕐᑕᒥᒃ.

ᓇᐅᓕᒫᓄᑦ ᓇᔪᕐᑕᐅᓲᓃᓪᓗᓂ 30 grams-ᓂᒃ ᓇᔪᕐᑎᖃᕐᑐᖃᕈᓐᓇᑐᖅ

ᑳᓇᐱᔅᒍᓂᕐᕋᕐᑕᒥᒃ ᐋᖓᔮᓐᓇᑐᓕᔭᕐᑐᖃᕈᓐᓇᑐᖅ 30 grams ᐸᓂᕐᓯᐊᒍᓯᒪᔪᒥᒃ ᓇᐅᓕᒫᓄᑦ ᓇᔪᕐᑕᐅᓲᓃᓪᓗᓂ.

ᐊᓇᕐᕋᒥᐅᑕᖃᕐᑐᖃᕈᓐᓇᑐᖅ 150 grams

ᐊᓇᕐᕋᒥᐅᑕᖃᕐᑐᖃᕈᓐᓇᑐᖅ, 150 grams ᐅᖓᑖᓅᖕᖏᑐᓂᒃ ᐸᓂᕐᓯᐊᒍᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᓯᐊᓂᓪᓘᓃᑦ ᐊᑦᔨᑲᓵᕆᑐᐊᕐᐸᐅᒃ. ᑌᒣᓪᓗᐊᒎᒥᐊᓃᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᒥᐅᖃᑎᒌᑦ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᑎᓐᓇᒥᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᖏᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᒐᓗᐊᕐᐸᑕ. ᐆᑦᑐᕋᐅᑎᖃᕐᑐᖓ, ᐱᖓᓲᑉᐸᑕ ᐃᓪᓗᒥᐅᖃᑎᒌᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᖏᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᓯᑎᒃ, 150 grams-ᓂᒃ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐊᓇᕐᕋᒥᐅᑕᖃᕈᓐᓇᑐᑦ. ᐊᒻᒪᓗ, ᐃᓄᒻᒪᕇᑦ 150 grams ᐅᖓᑖᓅᖕᖏᑐᖅ ᓇᔪᕐᑎᖃᕈᓐᓇᓯᑎᒃ ᑕᕝᕙᓂᑦᓴᕆᐅᖕᖏᑲᓗᐊᕐᐸᑦ ᐸᓂᕐᓯᐊᒍᓯᒪᔪᒥᒃ ᑳᓇᐱᔅᒍᓂᕐᕋᕐᑕᒥᒃ ᐋᖓᔮᓐᓇᑐᒥᒃ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᑦᔨᑲᓵᕆᑐᐊᕐᐸᐅᒃ.

ᐋᖓᔮᓐᓇᑐᕐᑕᖃᕆᐊᖃᖕᖏᑐᑦ

ᐋᖓᔮᓐᓇᑐᕐᑕᖃᕆᐊᖃᖕᖏᑐᑦ ᑳᓇᐱᔅᒍᓂᕐᕋᕐᑕᒥᒃ ᓇᔪᕐᑕᐅᓲᑦ ᐃᓚᖏᑦ, ᐱᓗᐊᕐᑐᖅ ᐅᑭᐅᑭᓗᐊᕐᑐᓄᑦ ᓇᔪᕐᑕᐅᓲᓂ:

- ᐃᓕᓴᕆᐅᕐᓂᐅᕋᑕᖕᖏᑐᑦ ᐱᒍᑦᔭᐅᕕᖏᓐᓂ, ᐳᒃᑭᓂᕐᓴᓗ ᐳᕐᑐᓂᕐᓴᓗ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᕕᖏᓐᓂ, ᐱᒋᐅᕐᓴᑎᑕᐅᕕᓐᓂ ᐃᓄᒻᒪᕇᓪᓘᓃᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᕕᖏᓐᓂ ᖃᓂᑕᕆᔭᓕᒫᖏᓐᓂᓘᓐᓃᑦ;
- ᐯᕆᑦᓯᕖᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᖁᑎᖏᓐᓂ ᐯᕆᑦᓯᕕᓐᓂᓘᓐᓃᑦ; ᖃᓂᑕᕆᔭᖏᓐᓂᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐃᓕᒃᑰᑎᑕᐅᕕᓐᓂᓘᓐᓃᑦ.

ᑳᓇᐱᔅᒍᓂᕐᕋᕐᑕᒥᒃ ᐋᖓᔮᓐᓇᑐᒥᒃ ᐱᕈᕐᓲᖃᑦᑕᓂᖅ

ᑯᐯᒃᒥ, ᑳᓇᐱᔅᒍᓂᕐᕋᕐᑕᒥᒃ ᐋᖓᔮᓐᓇᑐᒥᒃ ᐱᕈᕐᓯᐊᖃᕐᑐᖃᕆᐊᖃᖕᖏᑐᖅ. ᓇᔪᕐᑎᖃᕆᐊᖃᕐᑐᖃᕋᓂᓗ ᐱᕈᕐᓯᐊᒥᒃ ᑳᓇᐱᔅᒍᓂᕐᕋᕐᑕᒥᒃ ᐋᖓᔮᓐᓇᑐᒥᒃ.

ᑳᓇᐱᔅᒍᓂᕐᕋᕐᑕᒥᒃ ᐋᖓᔮᓐᓇᑐᕐᑐᖃᑦᑕᓂᖅ

ᑐᐹᑭᖃᑦᑕᑐᖃᕆᐊᖃᖕᖏᑐᖅ (ᓲᐴᕐᑐᖃᑦᑕᑐᖃᕆᐊᖃᖕᖏᑐᖅ) ᓂᐅᖅᑲᑐᖃᖃᑦᑕᕆᐊᖃᕋᓂᓗ ᑐᐹᑭᕝᕕᐅᖁᔭᐅᖕᖏᑐᓂ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᓂᐅᖅᑲᕕᐅᖁᔭᐅᖕᖏᑐᓂ ᑐᐹᑭᒥᒃ.

ᑕᑉᐱᑯᐊᒍᓚᓗᐊᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ, ᑳᓇᐱᔅᒍᓂᕐᕋᕐᑕᒥᒃ ᐋᖓᔮᓐᓇᑐᕐᑕᖃᕆᐊᖃᖕᖏᒥᔪᑦ:

- ᖃᓂᑕᕆᔭᓕᒫᖓ ᐃᓗᓯᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐃᓄᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥᓗ ᐱᒍᑦᔨᕖᑦ;
- ᐃᓄᑦᑕᐅᑎᒥᒃ ᐅᑕᖅᑭᕖᑦ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᐅᑎᓪᓗ ᐅᑕᖅᑭᕖᑦ.

ᐊᖁᓪᓗᓂ ᐊᑦᑕᓇᕐᓯᑌᓕᒋᐊᖃᕐᓂᖅ

ᐋᖓᔮᓐᓇᑐᕐᑐᓯᒪᕕᐅᒋᐊᖃᖕᖏᑐᖅ

ᓇᐅᑐᐃᓐᓇᓕᒫᖅ ᐊᖁᒋᐊᖃᖕᖏᑐᖅ ᓄᓇᒃᑰᔫᒥᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᒋᐊᖃᖕᖏᑐᕐᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᓄᓇᒃᑰᕈᑎᒥᒃ ᐋᖓᔮᓐᓇᑐᕐᑐᓯᒪᒍᓂ ᑳᓇᐱᔅᒍᓂᕐᕋᕐᑕᒥᒃ ᐊᓯᐊᓂᓪᓘᓃᑦ ᐋᖓᔮᓐᓇᑐᒥᒃ ᓄᕙᒻᒥᐅᑕᖃᕐᑎᓗᒍ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐅᒍᓂ.

ᐋᖓᔮᓐᓇᑑᑉ ᑳᓇᐱᔅᒍᓂᕐᕋᕐᑕᐅᑉ ᓂᐅᕐᕈᑕᐅᓂᖓ

ᐋᖓᔮᓐᓇᑐᕐᓯᕖᑦ ᑯᐯᒃᒥ ᑳᓇᐱᔅᒍᓂᕐᕋᕐᑕᒥᒃ (SQDC)

found in provincial legislation. The regulation of cannabis in Québec is defined in the *Act to constitute the Société québécoise du cannabis, to enact the Cannabis Regulation Act, and to amend various highway safety-related provisions*.

Here is an overview of the principal rules and measures concerning:

- the possession of cannabis;
- the cultivation of cannabis;
- the use of cannabis;
- highway safety.

POSSESSION OF CANNABIS

Total prohibition for minors

It is prohibited for minors to possess or to give cannabis.

30 grams in a public place

It is possible to possess 30 grams of dried cannabis or its equivalent in a public place.

150 grams in a private residence

In the case of a private residence, there is a possession limit of 150 grams of dried cannabis or its equivalent. This limit applies regardless of the number of persons of full age who live in the residence. For example, if three persons of full age live in the same residence, the limit is still 150 grams. Moreover, an adult may not possess more than a total of 150 grams of dried cannabis or its equivalent in several places.

Possession prohibited in certain places

It is prohibited to possess cannabis in certain places, in particular certain places accessible to minors, such as:

- on the grounds, premises or in buildings providing preschool education services, elementary and secondary school instructional services, educational services in vocational training or educational services to adults in general education;
- on the grounds and in the facilities of a childcare centre or day care centre; on the grounds, premises or in buildings used for detention.

CANNABIS CULTIVATION

In Québec, it is prohibited to cultivate cannabis for personal use. Of note is that it is also prohibited to possess a cannabis plant for personal use.

CANNABIS CONSUMPTION

It is prohibited to smoke or vape cannabis where it is now prohibited to smoke or to vape tobacco.

In addition to the above, it is prohibited:

- on the grounds of health and social services institutions;
- in bus shelters and in shared transportation waiting areas.

HIGHWAY SAFETY

Zero tolerance

It is prohibited for any person to drive a road vehicle or to have care or control of a road vehicle if there is a detectable presence of cannabis or other drug in the person's saliva.

SALE OF CANNABIS

The Société québécoise du cannabis (SQDC)

Only the SQDC is authorized for the retail sale of cannabis in Québec. Retail sale will be done online and in stores.

No sale to persons under 18 years of age

ᐋᖕᒐᔮᓐᓇᑐᕐᓯᕖᑦ ᑯᐯᒃᒥ ᑳᓇᐱᔅᒍᓂᑫᕐᑕᒥᒃ SQDC-ᑯᑦ ᓂᐅᕕᐊᑦᓴᖃᑭᓐᓇᑐᑐᐊᑦ ᐋᖕᒐᔮᓐᓇᑐᒥᒃ ᑳᓇᐱᔅᒍᓂᑫᕐᑕᒥᒃ ᑯᐯᒃᒥ. ᓂᐅᕕᐊᑦᓴᐅᖃᑦᑕᓖᕐᑐᑦ ᖃᓇᑕᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᑎᑭᓴᕐᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓂᐅᕕᕐᕕᓂ ᓂᐅᕕᐊᑦᓴᐅᓗᑎᒃ.

ᖁᓕᓐᓗ ᓯᑕᒪᐅᔪᕐᑐᓗᓐᓂᒃ (18) ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑲᑫᑕᖖᒥᑐᑦ ᓂᐅᕕᕈᓐᓇᖕᒥᑦᑐᑦ

ᐅᑭᐅᑭᓗᐊᕐᑐᑦ ᑳᓇᐱᔅᒍᓂᑫᕐᑕᒥᒃ ᐋᖕᒐᔮᓐᓇᑐᒥᒃ ᓂᐅᕕᕐᕕᓄᑦ ᐃᑎᓇᐊᖅᑲᖖᒥᑐᑦ. ᐊᒻᒪᓗ, ᑳᓇᐱᔅᒍᓂᑫᕐᑕᒥᒃ ᐋᖕᒐᔮᓐᓇᑐᒥᒃ ᓂᐅᕐᕈᑎᖃᕐᕕᐅᒍᓐᓇᑫᑎᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᑭᓗᐊᕐᑐᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐃᓄᒪᓈᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᑭᓗᐊᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᓂᐅᕕᕈᑦᔨᒍᓐᓇᑫᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑭᐅᑭᓗᐊᕐᑐᑦ ᓂᐅᕕᕈᓐᓇᑫᑎᒃ ᑳᓇᐱᔅᒍᓂᑫᕐᑕᒥᒃ ᐋᖕᒐᔮᓐᓇᑐᒥᒃ.

30 grams ᐅᖕᒐᑖᓅᖖᒥᑐᖅ ᓂᐅᕕᕈᓐᓇᑐᑦ ᐋᖕᒐᔮᓐᓇᑐᕐᓯᕕᒻᒥᑦ ᑳᓇᐱᔅᒍᓂᑫᕐᑕᒥᒃ ᑯᐯᒃᒥ SQDC ᓂᐅᕕᓇᐊᑕᓖᑦ

30 grams ᐅᖕᒐᑖᓅᖖᒥᑐᖅ ᓂᐅᕕᕈᓐᓇᖅᑲᑦᑕᓖᕐᑐᑦ ᐸᓂᕐᓯᐊᒍᓯᒪᔪᒥᒃ ᑳᓇᐱᔅᒍᓂᑫᕐᑕᒥᒃ ᐋᖕᒐᔮᓐᓇᑐᒥᒃ ᓂᐅᕕᓇᐊᕐᑐᓇᐊᑕᓖᑦ.

ᐱᓇᓱᕝᕕᓂ

ᐱᓇᓱᕝᕕᖃᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᑦᑕᓐᓂᑦᑐᓯᐊᓂᒃ

ᐱᕐᑯᔭᖅ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᓕᒃ ᑳᓇᐱᔅᒍᓂᑫᕐᑕᒥᒃ ᐋᖕᒐᔮᓐᓇᑐᒥᒃ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᕐᑕᖃᕐᐳᖅ ᐱᓇᓱᕝᕕᐅᔪᖅ, ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔨᕐᑯᑎᖕᒥᑦ ᐊᐱᕐᓱᑕᐅᓯᒪᑎᓪᓗᒥᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᕝᕕᐅᑉ, ᐋᖕᒐᔮᓐᓇᑑᑉ ᑳᓇᐱᔅᒍᓂᑫᕐᑕᐅᑉ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᓂᖕᒐᓂᒃ ᒪᓕᒐᐅᕐᓯᒪᒍᓐᓇᑐᑦ, ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᖃᓴᖖᒥᑑᑎᑦᓯᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᓗᒍᓘᓐᓃᑦ.

ᑯᐯᒃᒥ ᒪᓕᒐᐊᒍᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᕐᑕᓃᑦ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐊᓗᒻᒥᒃ ᐱᕕᑦᓴᖅᑎᓯᒍᑎᑦᓴᒥᒃ ᐊᓯᑦᔨᕆᐊᕐᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᖅ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᓕᒃ ᑳᓇᐱᔅᒍᓂᑫᕐᑕᒥᒃ ᐋᖕᒐᔮᓐᓇᑐᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᑐᕐᑫᑦ ᐊᑑᑎᔭᖕᒥᑦ ᐃᓅᓯᒃᑯᑦ ᒪᓕᓪᓗᒥᑦ. ᑌᒣᓚᔭᕐᐸᑦ, ᑲᕙᒣᑦ ᐊᖕᒥᖅᑎᒌᒍᑎᓕᐅᕈᓐᓇᑎᑕᐅᕗᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᑎᒍᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᐊᒍᓯᒪᔭᑎᒍᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᑐᖃᐅᖃᑎᒌᑦᑐᓂ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᑐᕐᑫᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒥᓐᓂ. ᐊᖕᒥᖅᑎᒌᒍᑎ ᓄᓇᓕᑐᕐᑫᑦ ᐃᓅᓯᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑑᑎᔭᖕᒥᓐᓅᓕᖕᒐᑎᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᒥᔪᑦ ᐊᓯᖕᒥᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᒥᐊᕈᑎᑦᓴᑦ ᑳᓇᐱᔅᒎᓕᖕᒐᔪᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᕐᒦᓴᐅᑎᒥᖖᒥᑐᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᐊᒍᓯᒪᔭᓃᑦᓴᐅᑎᒥᖖᒥᑐᑦ, ᐅᑦᑐᑫᐅᑎᖅᑐᖕᒐ ᐋᖕᒐᔮᓐᓇᑐᒍᑦ ᑳᓇᐱᔅᒍᓂᑫᕐᑕᒍᑦ ᓯᒃᑯᑕᐅᑦᑌᓕᒍᑎᑦᓴᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑕᐅᓂᖕᒐ. ᑐᑫᓚᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᒥᓇᐊᓖᑦ ᐊᑦᔨᓯᓐᓇᖕᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᕐᒦᑐᑦ ᑐᑫᓚᓕᐊᒍᓯᒪᔪᑦ.

ᐃᑉᐱᒥᔭᐅᑦᓯᐊᖅᑦᑕᓕ ᒪᓕᒣᑦ ᐃᓚᖕᒥᑦ ᐊᓯᑦᔨᑕᐅᑐᐃᓐᓇᓇᐊᖃᕐᒪᑕ ᓯᕗᓂᕐᒥ, ᐊᓯᑦᔨᑕᐅᒍᓯᖕᒥᑎᒍᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᐅᑉ, ᐊᖕᒥᖅᑎᒌᒍᑎᖕᒪᑎᒍᓪᓗᓃᑦ ᑲᕙᒣᑦ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᑯᓪᓗ ᐅᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᑲᕙᒫᐲᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᐊᖕᒥᑎᒍᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᐅᑉ.

ᑐᑭᓯᒪᓚᑦᓴᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᓂ ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔭᑦᑎᓃᑦᑐᑦ ᑐᖖᒐᕕᖅᐳᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᐊᒍᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᒪᔭᐅᒥᐊᓕᓐᓂᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐅᑯᓇᓂ:

ᑯᐯᒃᒥᐅᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᖕᒐ:

https://encadrementcannabis.gouv.qc.ca/en/

ᑲᕙᒪᑐᖅᑯᑦ:

https://www.canada.ca/en/health-canada/services/drugs-medication/cannabis/laws-regulations.html

ᖃᐅᔨᒥᐊᕐᕕᓴᐅᔫᖅ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᑯᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᓕᕆᕕᖕᒐ ᐊᐱᕐᓰᑎᑦᓴᖅᑐᖅᐸᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᒥᐊᓪᓚᑭᒪᔪᖅᐸᓗ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐱᓪᓗᒍ.

A minor may not be admitted to a cannabis retail outlet. In addition, it is prohibited to sell cannabis to a minor or to an adult buying for a minor and a minor is prohibited from buying cannabis.

Purchase of 30 grams maximum per visit to the SQDC

It will be prohibited to sell more than the equivalent of 30 grams of dried cannabis to a buyer in the course of one visit.

Workplaces

Safe workplaces

The Cannabis Regulation Act stipulates that an employer may, pursuant to the employer's managerial prerogative, regulate the use of cannabis, and even prohibit it entirely.

The provincial legislation contains an important provision that allows for the adaptation of the measures provided for in the *Cannabis Regulation Act* to Aboriginal realities. To do so, the Government is authorized to enter into an agreement on any matter within the scope of the Act or the regulations with an Aboriginal nation or an Aboriginal community. Such an agreement may also cover the adaptation to Aboriginal realities of other cannabis-related government measures that are not provided for by an Act or a regulation, such as cannabis harm prevention programs. It must pursue the same objectives as those pursued by this Act.

Key an eye open as some of the rules stated above may change in the future, either by way of amendment to the law, by way of an agreement between the government and Makivik and/or Northern village(s) or by way of municipal regulation.

Information found in this article is based on the legislation as well as on information published here:

Provincial government:

https://encadrementcannabis.gouv.qc.ca/en/

Federal government:

https://www.canada.ca/en/health-canada/services/drugs-medication/cannabis/laws-regulations.html

Feel free to contact Makivik's legal department should you have any questions or should you require further information on this topic.

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ᑐᑭᓯᒪᓚᑦᓴᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᓂ ᐊᓪᓚᓯᒪᔭᑦᑎᓃᑦᑐᑦ ᑐᖖᒐᕕᖅᐳᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᐊᒍᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᒪᔭᐅᒥᐊᓕᓐᓂᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐅᑯᓇᓂ:

ᑯᐯᒃᒥᐅᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᖕᒐ:

https://encadrementcannabis.gouv.qc.ca/en/

ᑲᕙᒪᑐᖅᑯᑦ:

https://www.canada.ca/en/health-canada/services/drugs-medication/cannabis/laws-regulations.html

ᖃᐅᔨᒥᐊᕐᕕᓴᐅᔫᖅ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᑯᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᓕᕆᕕᖕᒐ ᐊᐱᕐᓰᑎᑦᓴᖅᑐᖅᐸᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᒥᐊᓪᓚᑭᒪᔪᖅᐸᓗ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐱᓪᓗᒍ.

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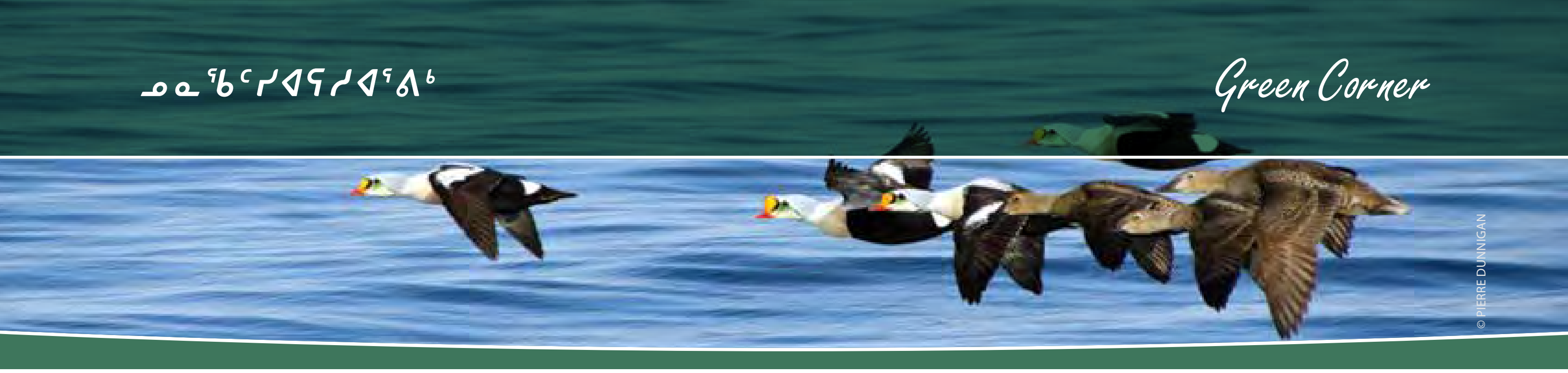

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ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᓇᐊᖃᕈᓐᓂᖏᑦ ᖅᑭᓪᓚᑐᔪᑦ ᐴᑦᓴᑦ

ᖃᐅᔨᒪᕕᓰ 1-ᒥᓂᐊᓃᑐᐃᓐᓇᕆᐊᓖᑦ ᓂᐅᕕᐊᖃᐅᑎᑦᓴᑦ ᖅᑭᓪᓚᑐᔪᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᒪᑕ 1ᒥᓂᑦ ᑕᒫᑦ ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᓕᒫᒥ ? ᐊᖅᑯᑕᒫᑦ ᐱᓕᐊᓃᑦᑐᑦ ᓴᓂᒃᑯᐃᓐᓅᑕᐅᓯᑦ. ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᑦᓯᐊᓇᐊᖃᕐᔪᖅ ᓂᐅᕕᐊᖃᐅᑎᑦᓴᑦ ᖅᑭᓪᓚᑐᔪᑦ ᓯᕗᕗᐃᑦᑐᓴᔭᐅᒪᑕ, ᓯᖅᑭᓂᐅᑉ ᐆᓇᕐᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᒥᑭᓈᖅᑎᓯᑎᒃ ᓇᑎᓰᑦ. ᓇᑎᖅᓂᕕᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᑦᔪᒥᒃ ᓯᒃᑯᓇᖅᑐᑖᖅᑎᓯᓂᐊᓕᖅᒪᑕ ᐃᒪᖅᑰᖅᑲᓯᑦᓯᑎᓪᓘᓃᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᐋᔭᐅᑲᑦᑕᑐᐃᓐᓇᕆᐊᖃᓕᖅᓯᑎᒃ ᓂᕆᔭᑦᓴᓅᑐᐃᓐᓇᕋᑕᓚᐅᓯᑦᓯᑎᒃ. ᐱᔭᕆᐊᑐᓂᕆᒻᒥᔮᖓ ᖅᑭᓪᓚᑐᔪᑦ ᐃᑯᐊᓪᓚᑕᐅᑐᐊᕋᒥᒃ ᐱᕈᔭᐅᑐᐊᕋᒥᓪᓗᓃᑦ ᑐᖁᓇᑐᒥᒃ ᐳᔪᓯᒨᒧᒥᔪᑦ ᐊᓂᖅᑎᕆᔭᑦᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᕈᔭᐅᕕᓂᖓ ᓯᖁᒨᓇᒥᑎᓪᓗᒎ ᐃᑦᔪᒥᒃ ᐃᒪᖅᒥᓗ.

2008-ᒥ ᒌᑦᔪᐊᒥᐅᑦ ᑲᕙᒫᐱᒃᑯᖏᑦᑕ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᖏᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᖃᖅᓯᒪᔫᑦ ᐱᖁᔾᔭᐱᒻᒥᒃ 2008-03ᒥᒃ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᓕᒻᒥᒃ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᑎᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᓂᐊᕈᓐᓃᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓂᐅᕕᐊᖃᐅᑎᑦᓴᑦ ᖅᑭᓪᓚᑐᔪᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᕝᕕᒪᓇᓐᓄᑦ ᓂᐅᕕᖅᕕᓗᓪᓗ. ᑖᓐᓇ ᐱᖁᔭᖅ ᐊᖏᕈᑕᐅᔪᕕᓂᖅ ᓇᓗᓇᕈᓐᓂᒪᑦ ᓯᖅᑐᓂᓇᓰᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᒻᒥ ᐊᕙᑎᑦᑎᓂᒃ ᑲᕙᒫᐱᒃᑯᓄᓪᓗ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᖅᑐᕈᑕᐅᓕᖅᓯᓂ ᓴᓂᖅᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᓇᐊᖃᕐᓂᖏᑦ. ᒌᑦᔪᐊᒥ ᓂᐅᕕᖅᕖᑦ ᓄᐊᑕᓐ, ᑯᐊᐸᒃᑯᑦ ᓂᐅᕕᖅᕕᓪᓗ ᐴᑦᓴᖃᖅᑎᓯᒥᐊᖃᕐᔫᒐᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᖅᑭᓪᓚᑐᔭᐅᖕᖏᑐᓂᒃ ᓯᑯᑦᓴᔭᕐᓘᓂᒃ ᐴᑦᓴᖃᖅᑎᓯᓕᖅᓯᑎᒃ, ᓯᕗᒎᓇᑐᓂᓪᓗ ᐴᑦᓴᓂᒃ, ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᑐᕆᐊᓪᓚᑕᐅᒎᓇᑐᓂᒃ ᐴᑦᓴᖃᖅᑎᓯᓕᖅᓯᑎᒃ.

ᖁᓕᓐᓂᒃ (10) ᐊᖅᑰᓂᒃ ᓇᓪᓕᐅᓂᖅᓯᐅᕈᑕᐅᓕᖅᓂᖅᑲᓄᑦ ᑖᑦᓯᒪ ᐱᖁᔮᐱᐅᑉ, ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓛᖕᒉᓕᕐᑦ, ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᑲᕙᒫᐱᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐱᖁᔮᐱᓕᐅᖅᑯᕌᓯᒪᓕᕆᕗᑦ ᐊᑦᕋᑲᓛᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᖁᔮᐱᓕᐊᕆᓯᒪᔭᖏᑦᑕ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᒋᓗᒋᓪᓗ. ᑮᓇᓂᖅᓗᖃᓪᓗᐊᕓᓕᒋᐊᖅᓂᐅᒪᑦ ᓴᓂᖃᓪᓗᐊᖏᓐᓂᓴᐅᓚᓯᐊᖅᓂᖅ ᐊᑐᖅᑌᓕᖅᑲᑦᑕᓂᖅᓗ ᓂᐅᕕᐊᖃᐅᑎᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᖅᑭᓪᓚᑐᔭᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᑦᓯᓂ.

Banning Single-Use Plastic Bags

Did you know that every minute an estimated one million plastic shopping bags are consumed worldwide? This leads to billions of these bags ending up as litter every year. One important thing to know about plastic shopping bags is that they don't biodegrade, they actually photodegrade, which means that over time the ultraviolet light in sunlight causes the plastic to break down into small fragments. These plastic fragments can contaminate the soil or get into waterways where they may be ingested by animals and work their way up the food chain. Another complicating factor is that plastic is not easily disposed of through burning or burial since burning plastic releases a variety of toxic and carcinogenic substances into the atmosphere and burial interrupts the natural circulation of air and water in the soil.

In 2008 the Municipal Council of the Northern Village of Kuujjuaq unanimously adopted bylaw 2008-03 which prohibits the distribution of single-use plastic shopping bags by industrial and commercial establishments. The bylaw was adopted primarily due to the obvious impact that plastic shopping bags were having on the local environment and the significant cost incurred by the municipality to clean them up. Retailers in Kuujjuaq such as Newvik'vi, the Co-op stores, and the Northern are obliged to offer customers alternatives to single-use plastic bags such as recyclable paper bags, compostable bags, and/or reusable multiple-use bags.

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ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓛᖕᒉᓖᑦ, ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᑲᕙᒫᐲᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᑎᑦᓯᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᑎᑦᓯᒎᓐᓂᖅᑯᕆᐊᖅᑲᖅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᕝᕕᒪᓇᓐᓄᑦ ᓂᐅᕕᖅᕕᓐᓄᓪᓗ ᓂᐅᕕᐊᖃᐅᑎᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᖅᑭᓪᓚᑐᔭᓂᒃ.

The Kativik Environmental Advisory Committee is encouraging all Nunavik municipal councils to prohibit the distribution of single-use plastic shopping bags by industrial and commercial establishments.

To mark the 10th anniversary of this bylaw, the Katitvik Environmental Advisory Committee (KEAC), would like to encourage all Nunavik municipal councils to adopt a similar bylaw in their community. The first principle of pollution prevention is waste reduction and banning single use plastic shopping bags can certainly reduce the amount of waste and litter in your community.

ᐊᓇᕐᕿᑑᔫᕐᓇᓲᖅ

ᐃᕕᕐᑎᕕᒃ ᐃᓄᓐᓂᒃ ᒪᓐᑐᓇᐊᒦᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᑦᓴᓯᐅᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᕕᐅᔫᒍᕗᖅ

ᑲᖕᒋᕐᓱᔪᐊᕐᒥᐅᖅ ᓯᐊᓴ ᓵᒋᐊᖅ ᐊᕐᖀᑐᓂ ᖁᓕᓪᓗ ᒪᕐᑭᓗᓐᓂ (12) ᒪᓐᑐᕆᐊᒥᐅᒍᓕᕐᑐᖅ. ᐃᕕᕐᑎᕕᓕᐊᓲᒍᓚᐅᕿᓂ 2015-ᒥ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᕐᑖᕈᒪᐅᑎᒥᓂᒃ ᐋᕐᕿᓯᐃᓚᒍᓯᐊᓇᐊᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔫᒍᓐᓂᖏᑦᑐᖅ, ᖃᓄᖅ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᕈᕐᑎᕿᔭᒥᐊᒥᒃ ᐊᐱᕐᓱᑕᐅᓂᓇᓚᖕᒐᔭᒥᓄᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᕐᑖᕿᓱᐊᕐᕕᒥᓂ, ᖃᓄᕐᑰᓃᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᑦᓴᓯᐅᕿᓱᐊᓇᐊᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔫᒍᓐᓂᖏᑦᑐᖅ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐊᓯᑦᕿᓯᐊᕐᑐᕕᓂᖅ ᑲᑎᓯᕙᓂᐅᑦᓯᓂ ᐃᕕᕐᑎᕕᒻᒥ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑐᓂᒃ.

ᐃᕕᕐᑎᕕᒃ ᐃᓄᖕᓂᒃ ᐱᒍᑦᓴᕕᐅᑦᓯᓂ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᑦᓴᓯᐅᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᑖᓐᓇᑐᐊᑦᓯᐊᒍᕗᖅ, ᖁᓕᓪᓗ ᓯᑕᒪᐅᔪᕐᑐᓂᓪᓗ ᐅᑭᐅᓕᖕᓂᒃ (18) ᐊᖓᔪᑦᓯᓂᓪᓗ, ᒪᓐᑐᓇᐊᒥᐅᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᑦᓴᓯᐅᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᓭᓯᔪᓂᓪᓘᓐᓃᑦ. ᓯᑕᒪᑦ ᐅᕐᑲᕕᑦᓴᐅᓯᑎᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑏᑦ ᒪᕐᑮᓗ ᐃᓅᒃ ᐱᓇᓯᑎᐅᒥᔫᒃ ᐊᑦᓵᒦᖕᖏᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᒍᑦᓴᒍᑎᕐᑲᕐᐸᓯᑎᒃ, ᐊᑕᐅᓯᐅᑦᑎᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᐸᓯᑎᒃ, ᐃᓅᒐᓯᐊᕈᑎᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᓯᔪᑎᕐᑲᕐᓯᑎᒃ, ᐱᓇᓱᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᕿᓂᕐᑲᑎᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ, ᐱᓇᓱᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᑕᑦᓯᐊᓇᐊᕐᑲᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᐅᑎᕐᑲᕐᓯᑎᒃ, ᐅᐃᒍᐃᑎᑐᑦᓗ ᖄᐅᔨᒪᖕᖏᑐᑦ ᐱᒋᐅᕐᓴᑎᑕᐅᕙᑦᓯᑎᒃ.

ᑕᒪᑐᒪ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑕᐅᓂᖕᒐᓂᒃ ᐃᑉᐱᒍᓱᑦᑎ ᓗᐊᒃ ᓕᓂᐊᓐ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᑐᕕᓂᖅ ᐱᔭᓇᐊᑐᔫᔫᒍᓂᖕᒐᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᑦ ᒪᓐᑐᓇᐊᒥ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᓴᓯᐅᕐᑐᓄᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᑦ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᐅᑎᑦᓗᒥᑦ. ᐱᓇᓱᑦᓴᑦ ᐅᐃᒍᐃᑎᑑᕿᓇᓇᐊᕐᑲᕐᓂᕗᕙᓪᓗᓃᑦ,

Like a Second Home

Ivirtivik Centre offers Montreal Inuit help with all aspects of finding a job

Kangiqsujuaq's Sarah Saggiak has been living in Montreal for 12 years. Before she started visiting Ivirtivik in 2015, she says she didn't know how to organize her resumé, how to prepare for a job interview, or even how to go about applying for work. That all changed once she met people at the centre.

The Ivirtivik Centre is the only one of its kind dedicated to Inuit, 18 years and older, living in the Montreal region who are looking for work or going back to school. The four counsellors and two Inuk animators offer a variety of services, including individualized coaching, basic skills

© IVIRTIVIK

ᐃᕕᕐᑎᕕᓕᐊᔪᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑏᓗ ᐃᕕᕐᑎᕕᐅᑉ ᐊᕐᖁᑎᖕᒐᓂᒃ ᐃᑳᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᑲᕙᒫᐱᕐᑲᕐᕕᖕᒐᑕ Verdun ᓯᕗᕐᖁᓃᑦᑐᑦ. ᐃᕕᕐᑎᕕᒃ ᐃᓄᖕᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᑦᓴᓯᐅᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᕕᐅᓲᖅ.

Participants and staff gather across the street from the centre, in front of the City Hall of Verdun. Ivirtivik offers employment services specifically for Inuit.

ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓕᖕᒋᑦ ᐅᐃᒍᐃᑎᓪᓲᕈᓐᓇᓲᒐᓗᐊᑦ, ᐃᓄᑦᑎᓲᕈᓐᓇᕙᓪᓗᓂᕐᓴᑦ ᖃᓪᓗᓈᑎᑐᓪᓗ, ᑌᒣᒪᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖅ ᐊᐱᐊᓗᑕᓪᓚᕈᑐᓐᓇᑐᖅ.

“ᐊᑦᔨᐅᖕᒋᑦᑐᓚᕆᐅᑦᓱᓂᓗ ᐃᓕᕐᖁᓯᖅ ᑕᖅᑭᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᓕᕐᖁᓯᖕᒐᓂᑦ, ᑌᒣᒪᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᖅᑖᖅᓱᐊᖅᓂᖅ ᑕᖅᑭᒥ ᐊᑦᔨᐅᖕᒋᓐᓂᔅᒪᕆᐅᒃᖅ ᒪᓐᑐᕆᐊᒥ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᖅᑖᖅᓱᐊᖅᑐᖅᑲᖅᔭᖅᒥ ᓯᖅᑭᓂᖅᒥᓗ,” ᐅᖃᖅᑐᕕᓂᖅ ᓗᐊᒃ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐃᕕᖅᑎᕕᒻᒥ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑏᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᓯᒍᓐᓇᓯᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᓯᐊᖅ, ᑲᑎᒪᓂᐊᕈᓯᖃᖅᑎᓯᕙᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᓐᓈᓕᖕᒐᔪᓂᒃ.

ᐱᓇᓱᑉᓴᖃᖅᓂᒥᒃ ᐱᒍᑦᔨᐅᑎᖃᕙᓪᓗᖁᓗᐊᖅᓯᑎᒃ, ᐅᖄᐱᑦᓴᐅᓂᖅᒧᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑏᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᓴᖅᓯᐅᑐᖃᓕᖅᒪᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᓲᒍᒻᒥᔪᑦ, ᐃᓕᑕᖅᓯᒪᔭᐅᒍᑎᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᐱᑖᖁᓯᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᐸᓯᑎᒃ, ᐃᓯᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑕᐅᒥᐊᓕᓐᓂ ᐃᓗᓯᒃᑯᓗ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᐸᓯᑎᒃ, ᕿᓇᐅᔭᖅᑖᐱᑦᓴᐅᒍᓐᓇᑐᓂᓪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᑎᑦᓯᒥᐊᖅᐸᓯᑎᒃ.

ᓵᒋᐊᖅ, ᐃᕕᖅᑎᕕᒻᒧᑦ ᐳᓈᓇᐊᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᑦᓯᓂ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᓯᔭᐅᓯᒪᓪᓚᓇᑦᑐᖅ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᓴᓯᐅᕆᐊᒥᒃ ᓇᓗᖅᖁᑎᖕᖕᒋᓂᖅᓴᐅᓕᖅᓱᓂ, ᐃᓅᓯᒃᑯᓗ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᓯᔭᐅᓯᒪᓕᖅᓱᓂ. ᐃᕕᖅᑎᕕᒻᒥ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑏᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᖃᑎᖃᑦᓯᐊᓲᑦ ᐊᓯᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐱᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑎᒌᑦᓯᐊᓂᖅᒥᓗ ᐃᐸᓇᖅᑑᑎᑦᓯᓯᑎᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᖕᒋᑦ.

“ᐃᕕᖅᑎᕕᒻᒨᑐᐊᖁᒪ ᐊᓇᖅᖁᑑᔮᓲᒍᕗᖕᒐ,” ᐅᖃᖅᑐᕕᓂᖅ ᔪᐋᓐ ᒣᑯ, ᑭᒻᒥᕈᖅᒥᐅᔭᐅᑦᓱᓂ, ᓄᓇᕗᖅᒥ ᐃᕕᖅᑎᕕᓕᐊᑲᑦᑕᓲᖅ ᔫᓂᒥᓂᑦ ᒫᓐᑐᓇᐊᒥᐅᒍᓕᖅᓱᓂ. “ᐊᑦᔨᒌᑦᑎᑕᐅᑦᓯᐊᓲᒍᔪᒍᑦ ᓲᓯᒥᐅᑎᑦᓯᐊᓱᑎᓪᓗ ᐊᑐᓂ.”

ᐃᕕᖅᑎᕕᒃ ᕿᓇᐅᔭᖅᑲᖅᑎᑕᐅᓲᖅ ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᖓᓄᑦ. ᑐᑭᓯᒋᐊᑦᓯᐊᕕᑦᓴᖅ, ᐅᖄᓚᐅᑎᖓ ᐃᕕᖅᑎᕕᐅᑉ 514-564-3051, ᖃᓗᓯᓘᓐᓃᑦ 4590 de Verdun, suite 200, ᓴᓂᐊᓃᑦᑐᒧᑦ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᐊᑖᒍᓲᑉ ᓄᖅᑲᑕᖅᐱᖓᑕ Verdun Metro.

development, career exploration, staying on the job and even French courses for beginners.

Program Supervisor Loic Lenen explained that it can be very difficult for Inuit to find a job in Montreal for a number of reasons. The job market is mostly French, and while some Inuit do speak it, Inuktitut and English are more common, so the language barrier can be a real struggle.

“Also, it’s a completely different culture from up North, so for the participants to find a job up North is not the same thing as it in Montreal and in the South,” he said, but the staff at Ivirtivik is there to help in whatever way they can, adapting workshops specifically to Inuit needs.

While there mainly for employment services, counsellors also help with finding lodging, obtaining proper ID, accessing mental and other health services, as well as directing clients to possible funding opportunities.

For Saggiak, visiting Iviritivik has not only motivated her but has helped her become more confident in her job search, as well as in other things in her life.

The centre works closely with other Inuit organizations and can offer a sense of community.

“Ivirtivik is like my second home,” said Joanne Michael, a client from Kimmirut, NU, who has been in Montreal since June. “They treat every participant equally and are always respecting one another.”

The Ivirtivik Centre is funded by the Kativik Regional Government.

For more information, call the centre at 514-564-3051, or drop in at 4590 de Verdun, suite 200, next to the Verdun Metro.

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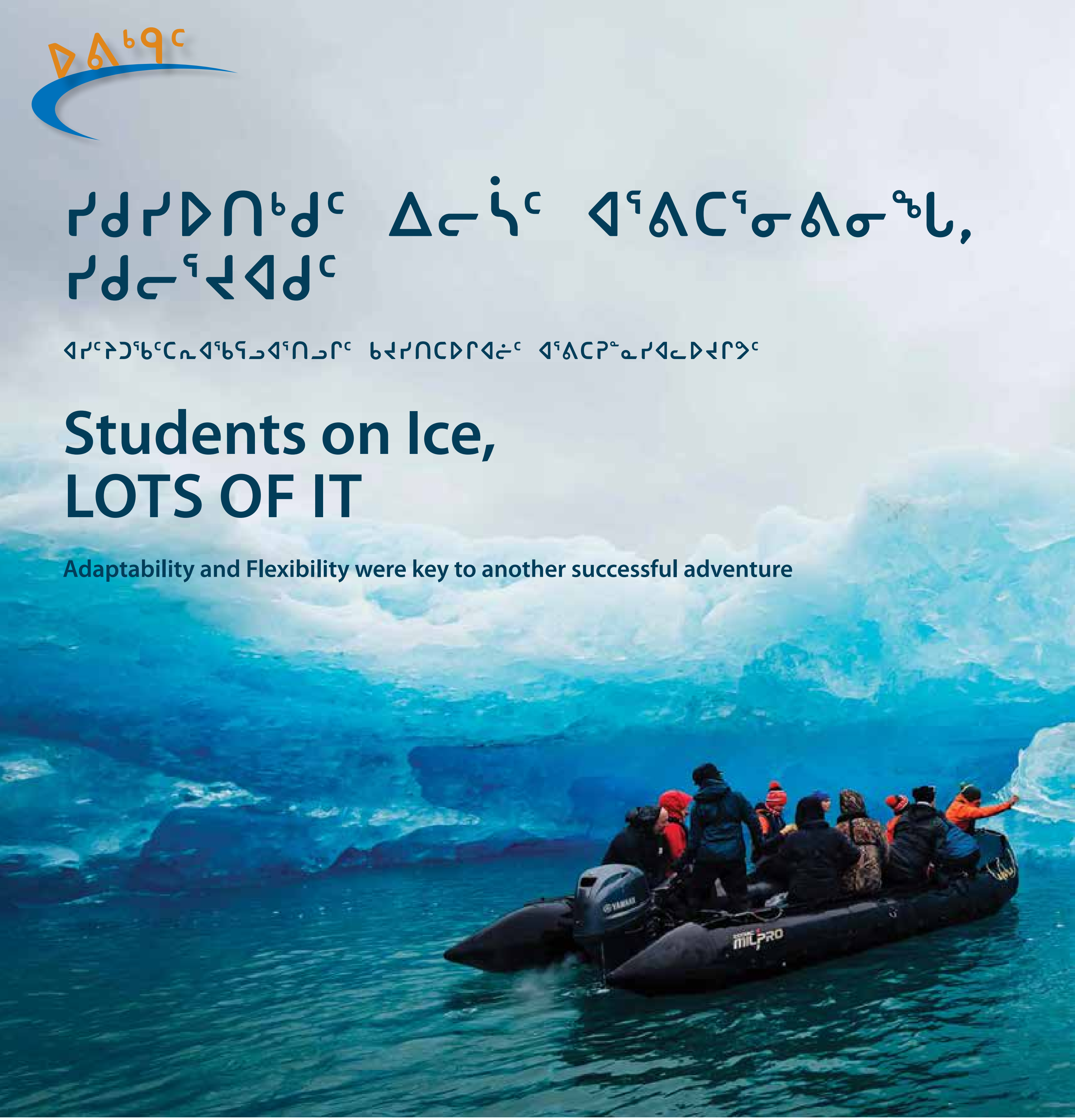
ᑰᑦᔪᐊᒥᐅᖅ ᒥᓂ ᑯᕃ ᓴᔫᖅᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᔩᓕ ᐯᐊᑦᒧᑦ, ᐊᑕᓂᐊᓘᑉ ᑭᒡᒐᑐᖅᑎᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥᐅᓂᒃ, ᐃᓕᑕᕆᔭᐅᒍᑎᑖᖅᑎᓗᒍ ᑲᓇᑕᒥᐅᓂᒃ ᓂᐸᖃᖅᑎᓯᖃᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖅᒧᑦ ᓯᑦᑎᒻᐸ 6-ᒥ ᐊᑐᓛᒥᑦᓯᑎᒃ. ᑲᓇᑕᒥᐅᓂᒃ ᓂᐸᖃᖅᑎᓯᖃᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖅᒧᑦ ᐃᓕᑕᕆᔭᐅᒍᑎᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᕙᓪᓚᑭᑎᐅᕗᖅ ᐱᒐᓱᐊᖅᑕᒥᓂᒃ ᐱᒍᓐᓇᓯᑦᓯᐊᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ, ᓄᓇᓕᒥᓄᑦ ᑐᓂᒪᑦᓯᐊᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᒥᐅᓂᓪᓗ ᐱᒍᑦᔨᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ. ᒥᓂ ᐃᓚᐅᒍᑎᑖᖅᑐᖅ ᓂᐸᖃᖅᑎᓯᖃᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ, ᐃᓕᑕᕆᔭᐅᓂᖅᑖᓱᓂ ᓯᕗᓕᖅᓯᒪᓂᖅᒥᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓅᓯᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᓴᐳᑦᔨᓯᒪᓂᖅᒧᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᑎᑦᓯᓲᒍᓂᖅᒧᓗ, ᓄᓇᓕᑐᖁᓪᓗ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᓴᐳᑦᔨᓯᒪᓂᖅᒧᓗ ᖃᓄᐃᖖᒋᓯᐊᓇᐊᖅᑲᖅᓂᒧᑦ ᒪᓕᒌᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ.

Kuujjuaq’s Minnie Grey shakes hands with Her Excellency the Right Honourable Julie Payette, Governor General of Canada, during Grey’s investiture into the Order of Canada on Sept. 6 in Ottawa. The Order of Canada acknowledges outstanding achievement, dedication to the community and service to the nation. Grey was appointed a Member of the Order, in recognition of her leadership in protecting and promoting the Inuit way of life, and for bolstering health policy initiatives within Indigenous communities.



ᓯᑯᓯᐅᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓕᓵᑦ ᐊᕐᕕᑕᕐᓂᕕᓂᖓ, ᓯᑯᓕᕐᔪᐊᑯᑦ

ᐊᓯᑦᔨᕆᖅᑕᑦᑕᓇᐊᖅᑲᑫᓗᐊᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑕᐅᒥᐊᓘᑦ ᐊᕐᕕᑕᕆᓐᓇᓯᐊᓚᐅᔪᒥᒍᑦ

Students on Ice, LOTS OF IT

Adaptability and Flexibility were key to another successful adventure

ᓵᐱ ᓄᕙᓕᖕᖕᒪᖅ ᐊᐅᔭᖅ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᑐᖅᑲᑕᐅᓂᓇᓚᐅᔪᔭᒥᓂᒃ ᓯᑯᓯᐅᑎᑦᑯᑦ ᐃᓕᓵᓄᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕈᓰᓐᓂ ᒪᕐᑮᓂ ᐊᐅᓚᔮᒪᑦᓴᑖᕐᓯᒪᓂᕋᕐᓂᕐᑯᖅ ᐳᐃᒍᕐᓂᐊᑭᓐᓄᑕᒥᓂᒃ ᐃᓅᓯᓕᒫᖅ.

"ᓄᓇᑦᓯᐊᓂᒃ ᑕᑯᖅᑲᑦᑕᓚᐅᔪᖕᒪ ᑲᑎᓯᖅᑲᑦᑕᓱᖕᒪᑐ ᐃᓄᑦᓯᐊᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᓵᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᓂᓪᓗ ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᓕᒫᒥᑦ ᐱᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ," ᐅᖅᑲᕐᑐᕕᓂᖅ ᓵᐱ. "ᐊᓕᐊᒥᔭᖅᑲᕐᓂᐸᐅᑦᓯᖕᒪ ᑲᑎᓯᒥᐊᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᕘᕐᒥᐅᓂᒃ ᑲᓵᓰᓪᓗ ᓄᓇᖕᒪᓂᒥᐅᓂᒃ. ᐅᖅᑲᐅᓯᖅᑲᑫᓗᐊᑫᑦᑕ ᐊᑦᔨᒌᓪᓗᑐᖕᖕᒋᑐᓂᒃ, ᖅᑲᐅᔨᒪᔭᖅᑖᓇᒥᐊᒥᒃ ᐊᓕᐊᒥᓚᐅᔭᒃᑲ ᐃᓕᑦᓯᓱᖕᒪᓗ ᖅᑲᓄᓪᓗᐊᑎᒥ ᐃᓕᕐᖁᓯᑦᑕ ᐅᖅᑲᐅᓯᑦᑕᓗ ᐊᑦᔨᒌᑲᓵᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ"

ᓄᕙᓕᖕᖕᒪᖅ ᐃᓚᒥᔭᐅᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᓯᑕᒪᓄᑦ ᐃᓕᓵᓄᑦ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᔭᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᕐᕕᑕᕐᑲᑕᐅᔪᕕᓂᕐᓄᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕈᓯᕐᑐᓯᑎᒃ ᒪᕐᑮᓂᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᐅᐊᓕᓂᖕᒪᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᓵᓰᑦ ᓄᓇᖕᒪᑕ ᑲᓇᓐᓇᖕᒪᓂ ᔪᓗ 23-ᒥ.

ᓄᕙᓕᖕᖕᒪᖅ, ᑲᔅᑏᓇ ᐅᓂᓐᓇᓗ, ᒫᑯᓯ ᐊᓚᑯᓗ, ᐊᕐᓴᑐᖕᖕᒍᐊᖅ ᑯᓗᑖᕐᓗ, ᐃᓚᐅᓚᐅᔪᑦ 130-ᓄᑦ ᐃᓕᓵᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 80-ᓄᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᓄᑦ

ᐅᓪᓗᖕᒐᓂ ᓯᕗᓪᓚᐹᒥ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᑐᓯᑎᒃ, ᐃᓄᕌᑦ Zodiac-ᑯᑦ ᑲᖏᕐᓗᓱᐊᑦᓯᐊᑦᑰᓚᐅᔪᑦ.

On the first full expedition day on the ship, students were able to take a Zodiac through Kangerlussuatsiaq Fjord.

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Bobby Novalinga says this summer's Students on Ice Arctic expedition was the best two weeks of his life.

"I saw a lot of beautiful landscapes and I met many nice students and staff from around the world," he said. "I especially enjoyed meeting people from Nunavut and Greenland. Even though we speak different dialects, I liked getting to know them and learning how our culture and language are similar."

Novalinga was one of four Makivik-sponsored students who embarked on the two-week adventure exploring the eastern Canadian Arctic and Western Greenland on July 23.

Novalinga, along with Christina Oninngnak, Markusi Alaku, and Arsatunguaq Kulula, were part of a group of 130 students and 80 staff from all over the world housed on the MS Ocean Endeavour, essentially a 'floating classroom.'

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ᐃᓕᓵᑦ ᐆᑦᑐᕐᖁᑦᑐᕕᓃᑦ ᖃᔭᕐᑐᓇᐊᒥᒃ ᐱᖅᑯᓯᑐᕐᑲᕐᒥᒃ, ᓂᑯᕐᖁᓗᓂᓗ ᐸᕿᓇᐊᒥᒃ ᐃᓚᕐᑲᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᒥᐅᑦ ᐱᖕᖑᐊᓂᕐᔪᐊᖕᖓᓂ ᐱᖕᖑᐊᑐᓂ ᓵᓚᕐᑲᐅᑎᑖᕐᓯᒪᔪᒥᒃ ᐋᑕᒻ ᕚᓐ ᑰᕕᕐᑎᓐ.

Students tried their hand at paddling traditional, handmade qajaqs and stand up paddle boards with Olympic medalist Adam van Koeverden.

ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᓕᒫᒥᑦ ᐱᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᑭᐊᑰᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᓯᑯᓯᐅᑎᒃᑯᑦ MS Ocean Endeavour, 'ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓯᑎᒃ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᑐᓴᖁᓗᐊ.'

ᐅᒥᐊᕐᑐᑐᓂ, ᐅᕕᓚᕐᑐᐃᑦ ᓯᕗᓕᕐᑕᐅᓯᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᑐᕐᑲᕐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᑐᕐᑲᐅᖕᖏᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐃᓄᒻᒪᕆᓐᓄᑦ, ᓱᑯᐃᔪᔨᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᕗᓂᕐᓴᓕᐅᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᓯᕗᓕᕐᑎᓄᑦ, ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑐᕐᒥᐅᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᖕᒐᓂᒃ ᑕᑯᒥᐅᓇᐊᕐᑐᓯᒪᑦᓯᑎᒃ, ᓯᓚᐅᓪᓗ ᐊᓯᑦᔨᑉᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖕᒐᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᑕᐅᒍᑎᕐᑲᕐᓯᑎᒃ, ᐃᒪᕐᐱᒎᓕᖕᒐᔪᓂᓪᓗ, ᐱᐅᓕᐊᑦᓯᐊᓇᐊᕐᑲᕐᓂᒥᓪᓗ, ᑐᕐᖂᓚᐅᔪᓂᓪᓗ ᒪᑭᑉᐸᓕᐊᒍᑎᑦᓴᓕᓇᓂᕐᒍᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓴᒻᒪᐅᑎᒥᐊᕐᑲᕐᓂᒍᑦ.

ᑲᖕᒋᕐᓱᔪᐊᕐᒥᐅᖅ ᒫᑯᓯ ᐊᓚᑯ ᐃᒥᑦᓯᔪᖅ ᐳᑦᓚᐅᔭᒥᒃ ᑕᓪᓗᕈᑎᐅᑉ ᐃᒪᖕᒐᓂ ᐊᕐᖂᒍᑕᓖᑦ ᐃᒥᑦᓯᔪᕐᑲᕐᒎᒥᒻᒪᑦ ᐳᑦᓚᐅᔭᒥᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑐᒥ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᑭᐊᖃᕐᑐᓂ. ᐳᑦᓚᐅᓭᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᒪᔭᐅᒥᐊᓚᖓᓂᒃ ᐃᓗᓪᓕᑐᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐱᓇᓯᐊᕐᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᒻᒥᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ, ᑐᑭᓯᒥᐊᓪᓚᕆᑦᓴᐅᓯᑎᒃ ᐃᒪᕐᐱᒥ ᐃᒪᐅᑉ ᓂᒪᑭᓯᖕᒐᓂᒃ.

Kaniqsujuaq's Markusi Alaku throws a bottle into the Davis Strait as part of the annual Arctic Expedition bottle drop. The bottles stuffed with information are a part of a larger project, aiming to better understand ocean surface currents.

ᐅᒥᐊᕐᑐᓯᓂᓗ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓯᓂ ᐱᔪᓇᐊᑐᔪᒃᑰᓇᕐᑲᑦᑕᓚᐅᔪᒥᒃᖁᖅ ᐱᖅᑯᓯᑐᕐᑲᓇᖕᖏᑕᓇᔪᑦ ᐱᑦᓯᒥᑦ, ᑕᕝᕙᓂᓗ ᐊᕐᖂᒍᒥ ᐊᑦᓯᔪᐅᒍᓯᖕᒪ ᓯᑯᓯᐅᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓕᓵᑦ ᐊᕐᕕᑕᕐᓂᖕᒐ ᐊᑑᑎᔭᑦᑎᓅᓕᖕᒐᑦᓯᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᓚᐅᔪᒥᒃᖁᖅ. ᓯᑯᓕᐊᓗᒃᑰᕐᑲᑦᑕᓚᐅᒐᑦᑕ ᓴᖕᒍᑎᑕᐅᒥᐊᕐᑲᑦᑕᓇᐊᕐᑲᓚᐅᔪᖁᑦ ᐱᓇᓯᐊᕐᑕᖁᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᑦᑕ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᖕᒐᓄᑦ, ᑭᖕᒍᓂᕐᑲᕈᑕᐅᒻᒪᓇᕐᑲᑦᑕᓯᓂ.

ᐅᓪᓗᖕᒐᓂ ᐱᖕᒐᓲᔪᕐᒎᒍᑎᖕᒐᓂ (6), ᑎᑭᐅᑎᒍᓐᓇᓚᐅᔪᖕᖏᓇᑦᑕ ᐃᓪᓗᓕᓵᑦᒥᒃ, ᑲᓛᓰᑦ ᓄᓇᖕᒐᓃᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ Jakobshavn Glacier-ᒥᒃ ᓯᑦᔮᖕᒐ ᓯᑯᓯᒪᔪᐊᓘᓚᐅᔪᒻᒪᑦ, Zodiac- ᑰᖕᒫᓯᓚᐅᔪᖁᑦ ᐱᕐᑲᓗᔪᑦ ᐃᒻᒧᐊᒎᕐᑲᑦᑕᓯᑎᒃ ᑕᑯᕐᑲᑦᑕᓯᑎᓪᓗ ᓇᑦᓯᓂᒃ ᕐᑭᓚᓗᒐᕐᓂᓗ (humpback whales).

ᐅᒥᐊᕐᑭᐊᖅ ᕐᑭᕐᑭᒃᑕᓯᐊᓕᐊᓕᕐᓂᒥᔪᖅ, ᕐᑭᑭᕐᑕᒦᑦᑐᒧ ᑎᒃᑯᒧᑦ, ᐊᔪᑦᑕᕐᑲᑕᐅᒥᐊᕐᑐᕐᖁᔪᕕᓃᑦ ᑌᑲᓂᒥᐅᓄᑦ ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᓕᒫᒥ ᓄᓇᑦᓯᐅᒍᓂᕐᐹᒦᑦᓯᑎᒃ. ᐃᓚᓐᓈᑖᓈᕐᑲᑕᐅᑎᑦᓯᑎᒃ, ᕐᑲᐅᔨᒪᔮᕐᑖᓈᑦᓯᑎᓪᓗ, ᑐᖕᖓᓯᑦᑎᑕᐅᑦᓯᐊᓯᑎᒃ ᐊᕐᕕᑕᕐᑎᕗᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᓕᒫᖅ ᓄᓇᖅᑲᑎᒦᑦᓯᐊᖁᓗᓐᓄᓂ ᓯᑯᓯᐅᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓕᓵᑦ ᐊᕐᕕᑕᕐᑎᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᓪᓕ ᑐᓴᕐᓂᔫᕐᑎᓯᔪᓂᒃ ᑕᑯᓇᐅᔫᕐᓇᐊᕐᑐᓯᓚᐅᔪᒻᒥᔪᑦ. ᓯᑯᓯᐅᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓕᓵᑦ ᐊᕐᕕᑕᕐᑎᕗᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᓯᓕᕐᓂᒥᔪᑦ ᑕᑯᓇᐅᔫᕐᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᓪᒥ ᑐᓴᕐᓂᔫᕐᑎᓄᑦ ᑲᓛᓰᑦ ᓄᓇᖕᒐᓂᒥᐅᓄᑦ ᐱᖕᖑᐊᑎᓄᑦ ᓈᒪ ᐃᓄᐃ, ᐱᖕᖑᐊᕐᑲᑎᒥᔪᐅᓯᒻᒥᓯᑎᒃ ᑐᓴᕐᓂᔫᕐᑎᓯᕗᖁᑦ, ᓄᓇᓕᑐᕐᖁᑦ ᐃᓕᑕᓇᔪᐅᒍᑎᖕᒐᓂᒃ ᐅᐱᒎᓯᕐᑕᐅᕗᐊᓇᓯᒪᔪᖁᑦ Twin Flames !

ᑕᓪᓗᕈᑎᐅᑉ ᐃᒪᖕᒐᓂᒃ ᐃᑳᓈᖁᒥᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑐᖕᒐᓂᑦ, ᓯᑯᓕᐊᓗᒻᒨᓕᓈᕐᓂᒥᔪᑦ, ᒥᖕᖑᐃᓯᕐᕕᓕᐊᓚᖕᒐᐊᔪᕕᓂᐅᒐᓗᐊᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᓯᕐᒥᓚᒃ ᒥᕐᖑᐃᓯᕐᕕᒧᑦ. ᑌᒪᓗᐊᕐᑎᓗᒍ, ᐃᓕᓵᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᓯᐅᑦᓯᐊᑐᒻᒪᓇᐅᓂᕐᖁᑦ ᑕᑯᕐᑲᑦᑕᓯᑎᒃ ᓇᓄᕐᓂᒃ, ᑲᑎᒪᓂᐊᕈᓯᕐᑲᕐᑎᑕᐅᑦᓯᑎᓪᓗ ᓄᓇᓪᒥ ᐃᓄᑐᕐᑲᕐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᒥᕐᖑᐃᓯᕐᕕᓕᓇᐱᐅᑉ ᐱᓇᓯᑦᑎᖏᓄᑦ ᒥᑦᓯᒪᑕᓪᓕᒥᐅᓄᑦ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᓴᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᑎᑕᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᒪᔪᑐᕐᕐᑲᖕᒥᓂᒃ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᑭᐊᒦᕐᑲᑎᒥᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐃᓕᓵᑦ ᐱᓇᓯᑦᑏᑐ.

ᐊᕐᕕᑕᕐᓂᒥᓂ, ᐊᕐᕕᑕᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᑦᕈᕇᖕᖏᑐᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᐊᕈᓯᕐᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᕐᑲᑦᑕᓚᐅᔪᖁᑦ, ᐊᑦᕈᕇᖕᖏᑐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᐊᕈᓯᕐᑲᕈᑎᕐᑲᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᐱᕈᕐᓯᐊᓂᒃ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅ, ᐃᕐᑲᓪᓚᐊᓂᖅ, ᐅᖕᒪᓯᑦᑐᒧᑦ ᐱᓯᕐᑲᑦᑕᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᒻᒪᓇᐅᒥᐊᖕᒪᓂᒃ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᒪᓕᕐᑕᓇᓱᑦ ᐊᑦᕈᕇᖕᖏᑐᑦ ᕐᑲᓄᖅ ᐊᑑᑎᔪᐅᒍᓐᓇᔪᒍᓐᓇᒪᖕᒫᑕ.

ᓯᑯᕐᑲᓗᐊᕐᓂᖕᒪᓄᑦ ᑲᓇᓐᓇᒍᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᒍᓐᓇᓚᐅᔪᖕᖏᑐᑦ ᑕᓪᓗᕈᑎᐅᑉ ᐃᒪᖕᒐᓄᑦ, ᓯᕐᑭᓂᓕᐊᕈᓐᓇᓯᒍᑎᒥᓕᕐᓂᕐᑲᐅᑉ ᕐᑭᑭᕐᑖᓘᑉ ᑕᕐᖁᖕᒪᒍᑦ, ᓄᓇᑦᓯᐊᒪᓇᒃᑰᓯᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᑐᕐᓕᑕᓕᒃᑯᑦ ᕐᑭᐊᕈᐱᒃᑯᑦ

On board, the youth were guided by a team of Indigenous and non-Indigenous elders, scientists, and visionary leaders, while they explored components of the Arctic environment, but also issues such as climate change, ocean literacy and conservation, sustainable development goals, and truth and reconciliation.

With a floating classroom comes non-traditional challenges, and this year the program lived up to the Students on Ice moniker. Tricky ice conditions forced the group to be flexible and adapt to environmental conditions, with some incredible consequences.

On Day 6, after not being able to visit Ilulissat, Greenland and the Jakobshavn Glacier due to dense ice at the shore, they instead went Zodiac cruising amongst the icebergs and observed seals and humpback whales.

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ᐊᔪᑦᑕᕕᒃ ᕿᑭᑕᕐᓱᐊᕐᒥᒫᑦᑐᖅ ᐊᑯᓐᓂᖓᓃᑦᓯᓂ ᖃᕐᖁᑦ ᐱᖃᓗᔦᓪᓗ ᐃᒪᕐᐱᒥᒫᑦᑐᑦ.

The soccer pitch in Qeqertarsuaq is nestled between a mountain range and an iceberg filled ocean.

The ship then sailed on to Qeqertarsuaq, a village on Disko Island, where they were invited to play a soccer match against the local team on a field with perhaps the most beautiful backdrop in world. Friendships were formed, new connections made, and the warm welcome the expedition team received from this incredible community continued through the day as SOI joined a local music festival that was underway. SOI enjoyed the talented performances of local musicians including Greenlandic band Liima Inui, who performed alongside our own expedition musicians, the award-winning Indigenous folk duo Twin Flames!

After crossing the Davis Strait to the Canadian Arctic, the team faced difficult ice conditions again, preventing the planned landings at Sirmilik National Park. Nonetheless, the team still had an incredible day that included polar bear sightings, and workshops with community elders and Parks Canada staff from Pond Inlet who shared scientific and Inuit knowledge onboard the ship with students and staff.

Over the course of the expedition, the expedition team participated in a number of different workshops, with topics ranging from botany, fishing, hiking and the importance of incorporating all types of knowledge.

Although ice prevented the team from continuing west through Tallurutiup Imanga, this opened up a new opportunity to travel south along the north arm of Baffin Island, visiting the picturesque and culturally significant sites of Qiajivik (Coutts Inlet) and Kangiqtualuk Uqquqti (Sam Ford Fjord). From here, the team crossed back across the Davis Strait to Kangerlussuaq and to their connecting flights home.

On Students on Ice expeditions, the connections that youth make with the land and waters around them is powerful. This place-based

ᓯᑯᓯᐅᑎᒥ ᐅᒥᐊᕿᐊᒦᑦᑐᑦ MS Ocean Endeavour.

The group on MS Ocean Endeavour.

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ᒪᑭᕝᕕᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᑎᒍᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ-ᐃᓕᓃᑦ ᐹᐱ ᓄᕙᓕᙵᖅ, ᑲᔅᑏᓇ ᐅᓂᓐᓇᖅ, ᐊᕐᓴᑐᙳᐊᖅ ᑯᓗᓛ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒫᑯᓯ ᐊᓚᑯ ᑎᒍᒥᐊᕐᑐᑦ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᑯᑦ ᓴᒻᒪᓴᐅᑎᖓᓂᒃ ᓯᑦᔮᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᑲᖏᕐᑐᐊᓗᒃ ᐅᖅᑰᑎᒥ ᐅᓪᓗᓂ ᖁᓕᓪᓗ ᒪᕐᑭᓘᒍᑎᖓᓂ ᐊᕐᐱᑕᕐᓂᖏᑦ. *Makivik sponsored-students Bobby Novalinga, Christina Oninngnak, Arsatunguaq Kulula and Markusi Alaku hold the Makivik flag on shore at Kangiqtualuk Uqquqti on Day 12.*

(Coutts Inlet) ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᖏᕐᑐᐊᓗᒃᑯ ᐅᖅᑯᕐᑎᒃᑯᑦ (Sam Ford Fjord). ᑌᑲᙵᑦ ᐃᑳᕐᓂᐊᓕᕐᒥᒐᒥᒃ ᑕᓪᓗᕈᑎᐅᑉ ᐃᒪᖓᓂᒃ ᑲᖏᒃᓗᓯᐊᕐᒍᑦ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᕖᒃᑰᕕᒋᓚᖓᔭᒥᓄᑦ ᐊᓇᕐᑫᓯᓗᑎᒃ.

ᓯᑯᓯᐅᑎᒃᑰᑐᑦ ᐃᓕᓵᑦ ᐊᕐᕕᑕᕐᓂᖓ, ᐅᕕᒐᕐᑐᐃᑦ ᐱᑐᑦᔫᒥᒍᑎᑦᓯᐊᓇᓚᓕ-ᐅᔪᕙᐅᒃ ᓄᓇᒍᑦ ᐃᒪᕐᒍᓗ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᓇᔪᕐᓯᒍᓗ ᐃᓕᑦᓯᕙᓪᓕᐊᕕᒋᑦᓯᒍᓗ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᖅ ᑐᑭᓯᑦᔫᒥᒍᑎᑦᓯᐊᒪᓇᐅᕗᖅ ᐅᐱᒍᓯᓕᕐᓈᑦᓯᓂᓗ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑐᒥᒃ, ᓄᑖᓂᒃ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᑭᓯᕐᑳᓇᕐᓯᓂ, ᑐᕿᓚᓕᐊᑦᓴᑖᕐᓇᓯᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᒥᐊᕐᑎᓯᒍᑎᑦᓴᑖᕐᓇᓯᓂ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂ, ᐅᕕᒐᕐᑐᐃᑦ ᐱᑐᖅᑎᒦᓐᓂᖓ ᑌᒫᓪᓗᐊᓴᓐᓇᖅ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐊᓘᒥᕗᖅ.

“ᐊᕐᕕᑕᕐᕕᖃᕐᓂᖅ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑐᒥ ᐃᓚᖃᕐᓯᓂ ᐅᕕᒐᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔪᒻᒪᓇᓐᓂᓗ ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᓕᒫᒥᑦ ᐱᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᑦᓯᕙᓪᓕᐊᒍᑎᑦᓯᐊᒪᓇᐅᕗᖅ ᐃᓕᖁᓯᖅᑎᒌᖕᖕᒥᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᑐᑦᑎᓯᒥᐊᕐᓂᐅᒪᒥ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓯᐅᖅᑎᒌᒍᑎᖅᑲᑦᑕᑎᓪᓗᒥᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᒥᐊᑭᑎᑦᓴᓯᐅᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᐱᒥᐊᕐᑎᑕᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᒥᐊᓕᓐᓂᓗ,” ᐅᖃᖅᑐᖅ ᓯᑯᓯᐅᑎᒃᑰᑐᑦ ᐃᓕᓵᑦ ᐊᕐᕕᑕᕐᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᐱᒥᐊᕐᑎᓯᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᕐᕕᑕᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᓯᕗᓕᕐᑎ ᔦᐊᕝ ᑯᓈᓐ.

“ᐊᕐᕕᑕᕐᓂᓇᓚᐅᕐᑕᖓ ᐱᒥᐊᕐᓂᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᕗᖅ ᐃᓅᓯᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑑᑎᕙᓐᓂᐊᑕᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐊᓘᑦᓯᓂᓗ ᐅᕕᒐᕐᑐᐃᑦ ᑫᓪᓚᑐᕐᑕᐅᒥᐊᖃᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ, ᐃᓕᓴᓇᐊᖃᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ, ᑲᔪᓯᒍᒪᓂᖃᑦᓯᐊᓇᐊᖃᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᓗ ᓯᕗᓕᕐᑎᖑᓛᑭᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᒥᓂ ᓇᓂᑐᐃᓐᓇᓗ ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᒥ.”

ᐊᕐᓴᑐᙳᐊᖅ ᑯᓗᓛ ᖁᐊᕐᑕᒥᐅᖅ, ᐅᕕᒐᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑐᕐᒥᐅᓂᒃ ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᒥᐅᓂᓪᓗ ᐱᑐᖅᑎᖃᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᓂᕐᐸᐅᓂᕈᔪᕕᓂᖅ ᐊᕐᕕᑕᕐᓂᒥᓂ.

“ᓇᑯᕐᒦᒃ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᑯᑦ ᐱᕕᑦᓴᖃᕐᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᒪᒐᒪ ᐃᓅᓯᖅ ᐳᐃᒍᕐᓴᐅᓚᖓᒍᓐᓂᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᕐᕕᑕᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓯᒪᒐᒪ, ᐊᓕᐊᖅᑦᑕᓚᐅᕿᖅ. ᐃᓚᓐᓈᑖᓇᐊᒥᒃ ᐊᓕᐊᓇᖅᑦᑕᓚᐅᕐᑐᖅ !”

ᓯᑯᓯᐅᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓕᓵᑦ ᐊᕐᕕᑕᕐᓂᖓ 30-ᕕᑦᓯᓂ ᐅᖓᑖᓄᐊᓪᓖᑦ ᐊᑑᑎᔭᐅᓯᒪᓕᕐᑐᖅ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑐᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᕿᓂᑦᑎᓂ 2000-ᒥᓂᑦ. ᓇᑯᕐᒦᑕᕗᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᖅᑎᒋᖃᑦᑕᑕᕗᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᕝᕖᑦ, 80% ᐅᖓᑖᓅᕐᑐᑦ ᐅᕕᒐᕐᑐᐃᑦ ᐃᓅᓐᓇᒍᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᑎᒍᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᔭᐅᕙᑦᑐᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᖅᑕᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᕐᕕᑕᕐᑐᓄᑦ. ᑕᕝᕙᓂ ᐊᕐᕿᒍᒥ, 40%ᖕᒥᑦ ᐃᓕᓵᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑏᓗ ᑲᓇᑕᒥᐅᒍᓐᓂᕐᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᑐᖃᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐃᓕᓵᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑏᓗ, ᐊᑏᖅᑲᒥᐅᓪᓗ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᑏᔨᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᓂᒥᐅᑦ. ᒪᑭᕝᕕᑯᑦ ᐅᐱᒋᑦᓯᒍ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᑎᒍᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᖅᑕᐅᓯᒍᕗᑦ ᓯᑯᓯᐅᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓕᓵᑦ ᐊᕐᕕᑕᕐᓂᖓᓂᒃ 2007ᒥᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓕᓴᓇᐊᓪᓛᑭᑎᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓂᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᓲᒍᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐃᓕᓵᓂᒃ 80 ᐅᖓᑖᓅᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᓂᒃ ᐅᕕᒐᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᕈᑎᖅᑯᑦᓯᒥᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᐃᓕᑦᓯᕙᓪᓕᐊᒍᑎᑦᓴᓂᒃ.

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ᑲᔅᑏᓇ ᐅᓂᖕᓇᖅ, ᐊᐅᐸᓗᒥᐅᖅ, ᐊᑦᔨᓕᐅᖅᑕᐱᓂᖅ ᑲᖕᒥᖅᑐᐊᓗᒃ ᐅᖅᑰᑎᒥ ᓯᑦᔭᒦᑦᓯᓂ. ᓴᒪᓴᐅᑎᑦᓯᓯᒪᔭᐱᓂᖅ ᑕᑯᑦᓴᔨᐊᒍᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᓂᒃ ᐱᓯᕝᐱᓴᑦᓯᐊᒍᓂᖅᑰᒥᒃ ᑐᓂᖅᑕᓂᐊᖅᐱᓗ ᓴᓂᐊᒎᖅᐱᐅᒥᐊᖅᑲᖕᖕᒥᓂᖕᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᓇᓗᓃᒃᑯᑕᓂᒃ.Christina Oninngnak, from Aupaluk, is shown here on shore at Kangiqtualuk Uqquqti. Bright orange flags were placed to show where it was safe to walk and not disturb archeological sites.

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ᐊᖅᓴᒃᑐᖕᖕᒍᐊᖅ ᑯᓗᓛ, ᖁᐊᖅᑕᒥᐅᖅ, ᑲᖕᒥᖅᑐᐊᓗᒻᒦᓯᑎᒃ ᐅᖅᑰᑎᒥ ᐃᑦᓯᕙᔪᖅ. ᐃᓐᓇᓖᑦ ᐊᑯᓐᓂᓇᑦᓯᓂᐅᒃ ᑐᓂᖅᑕᓂᐊᖅᐱᐅᔩᖅ, ᑌᒣᒻᒪᑦ ᓯᑯᓯᐅᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓚᔩᑦ ᐊᖅᐱᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᑖᕗᖕᖕᒐᕿᓐᓇᐅᑎᑖᓇᐊᖅᑲᓚᐅᔪᒍᑦ ᑲᖕᒥᖅᑐᓛᐱᒻᒥᑦ.Arsatunguaq Kulula, from Quaqtaq, sits at Kangiqtualuk Uqquqti. The Fiord is an archeological site, so SOI had to receive special permission from Clyde River to enter.

© MARTIN LIPMAN/SOI FOUNDATION

ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐃᖅᑲᓗᐃᑦ, ᑎᒍᒥᐊᖅᑕᖕᒥᑦ ᐹᐱ ᓄᕙᓕᖕᖕᒪᐅᑉ ᓴᓪᓗᒥᐅᑉ, ᐃᖅᑲᓗᑦᑕᐱᓃᑦ ᐃᖅᑫᕖᔭᖅᑕᐅᓯᑎᓪᓗ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ ᐃᓕᓵᓄᑦ ᐆᔪᓕᐊᓇᑦᓯᒥᓪᓗ ᑕᓇᐅᖅᓯᓂᖅᒥᒃ ᐃᒻᒥᓯᒥᑦ.

These fish, held by Salluit's Bobby Novalinga, were caught and cleaned by Inuit students and cooked in a pot of boiling sea water.

learning fosters a greater understanding and appreciation for the Arctic, which inspires new perspectives, goals and initiatives. However, it is the connections that youth make with one another that is equally as important.

"Exploring the Arctic with youth and experts from around the world enables a unique learning opportunity to bridge cultures and allow for solution-driven conversations and initiatives to flourish," says SOI Founder and Expedition Leader Geoff Green.

"This expedition is the beginning of a life-long journey, and a very important step for youth to gain the inspiration, education and motivation needed to become leaders in their communities and around the world."

For Arsatunguaq Kulula of Quaqtaq, connecting with youth from across the Arctic and around the world was a highlight of her expedition.

"Thank you Makivik for giving me the opportunity to go on a once in a lifetime trip, I had so much fun. Meeting new friends was a fun experience!"

Students on Ice has led more than 30 expeditions to the Arctic and Antarctic since 2000. Thanks to partner organizations, more than 80 per cent of the youth are fully sponsored to participate in the expeditions. This year, 40 per cent of the students and staff were Indigenous from Canada, Alaska and Greenland. Makivik has been a proud partner of Students on Ice since 2007 and has provided full scholarships for more than 80 Nunavik youth to benefit from these transformational journeys.

ᖃᕐᔪᐃᑦ ᐅᕕᒐᕐᑐᐃᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ ᓂᕈᐊᕐᑐᕕᓃᑦ ᐳᕐᑐᓂᕐᓴᓂᒃ

Qarjuit Youth Council Elects New Executives

ᔮᓚᑎ ᑯᓗ-ᐹᕋᑎ, ᐊᓪᓚᕕᒻᒥ ᑲᒪᔨᒻᒪᕆᖓᑦ ᖃᕐᔪᐃᑦ ᐅᕕᒐᕐᑐᐃᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦᑕ, ᑭᐅᔭᕕᓂᖅ ᐊᐱᕐᓲᑎᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᔫᓚᖓᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᕐᕌᒎᓚᖓᔪᒥᓪᓗ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑕᐅᔪᑦᓴᓂᒃ:

ᐅᕕᒐᕐᑐᐃᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ ᓱᓇᓐᑎᐅᕙᑦ ?

ᖃᕐᔪᐃᑦ ᐅᕕᒐᕐᑐᐃᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ ᑭᒡᒐᑐᕐᑎᐅᕗᑦ ᐃᓄᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᕕᒐᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᓕᓐᓂᒃ 15-ᓂᑦ 35-ᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᕕᑦᓴᖃᕐᑎᓯᔨᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐅᕕᒐᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓂᕐᑖᑎᑦᓯᔨᐅᑦᓯᑎᓪᓗ. ᖃᕐᔪᐃᑦ ᐅᕕᒐᕐᑐᐃᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦᑕ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᑎᓯᒪᔭᖏᑦ ᑐᙵᕕᖃᕐᔫᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓕᕐᖁᓯᖓᓂᒃ, ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖓᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᑕᕐᓇᐅᑎᖏᓐᓂᓗ.

ᓱᒧᑦ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᕙᑦ ?

ᐅᕕᒐᕐᑐᐃᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖃᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐊᓘᕗᖅ ᓂᐱᖃᕐᑎᓯᔨᐅᒻᒪᑕ ᐃᓄᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᕕᒐᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᓂᒃ ᓯᓵᓯᐱᒥᐅᓂᓪᓗ. ᐳᕐᑐᓂᕐᓴᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᑦ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᐅᔭᒐᑦᓴᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᔭᑦᓴᖃᕐᔫᒍᕗᑦ, ᑕᒪᓐᓇᓗ ᑐᑭᑖᕐᑕᐅᓚᐅᔪᑦᓯᓂ ᑭᖑᓪᓕᐹᒥ ᖃᐅᔨᒋᐊᕐᕕᖃᓚᐅᔪᑦᓯᑕ ᐅᕕᒐᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᓂᒃ ᓯᓵᓯᐱᒥᐅᓂᓪᓗ 2016-ᒥ; ᓴᐳᑦᑎᓯᒪᔫᑦ ᐅᕕᒐᕐᑐᐃᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕈᒪᔭᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᑦᔨᒌᙱᑐᓂ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᓂ. ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᓱᑎᒃ ᐅᕕᒐᕐᑐᓂᓪᓗ ᐱᕕᑦᓴᖃᕐᓯᑎᒍᓐᓇᓂᖏᑦ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᒻᒪᑦ.

ᐊᖓᔪᖄᖅ ᑐᖓᓕᖓᓗ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓄᑦ ᐱᖓᓱᓄᑦ ᓂᕈᐊᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᔫᑦ ?

ᐋᐊ, ᑎᓕᔭᐅᒪᐅᑎᖃᕐᔫᑦ ᓂᕈᐊᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᖓᔪᖄᖅ ᑐᖓᓕᖓᓗ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓂ ᐱᖓᓱᓂ. ᒪᕐᕈᒥᐊᓪᓛᓂᒃ ᐳᕐᑐᓂᕐᓴᑖᕐᓯᒪᔪᒍᑦ, ᐊᐅᒡᒍᓯ 29; ᐊᖓᔪᖄᖅ ᐃᐊᓚᓯ ᐋᓇᓈᖅ ᑐᖓᓕᖓᓗ ᐊᓃᑕ ᐋᓇᓈᖅ !

ᖃᓄᐃᓕᕐᖃᓃ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓄᑦ ᑕᓪᓕᒪᓄᑦ ᐸᕐᓀᕈᑎ ?

ᑲᔪᓯᓂᕐᑲᑦᓯᐊᑐᖅ ! ᐱᓇᓱᐃᕕᐅᔪᖅ ᓱᑲᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓯᐊᕐᑐᖅ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᑎᓯᖃᑦᑕᓱᑎᓪᓗ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᒃ ᐅᕕᒐᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᓴᐳᑦᑎᒍᑎᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑕᒫᑦ.

ᓱᓇᓂᒃ ᐅᕕᒐᕐᑐᐃᑦ ᑕᕝᕙᓂ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᕐᒥ ᓂᕆᐅᓐᓂᖃᓚᖓᕙᑦ ?

ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖃᑦᑕᓚᖓᔭᑦᑕ ᐃᓚᖏᑦ: ᓯᑕᒪᐅᒍᑎᖓ (4) ᐅᕕᒃᑲᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᒥ ᑐᓴᕋᑦᓴᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᕈᓛᓕᕐᒥᔭᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕈᓯᐅᓚᖓᔭᓂ ! ᑐᖓᓕᐊᓂᒃ ᑐᒃᓯᕋᕈ-ᑎᖃᕐᓯᒪᓚᕐᒥᔭᒍᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕋᓴᕐᑕᑎᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᖃᑎᒥᑐᒥᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᒻᒥ ᐅᕕᒐᕐᑐᐃᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕋᑦᓴᖏᑦᑕ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᖃᕐᑎᑕᐅᒍᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᐅᐱᒍᓱᑉᐳᒍᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑕᐅᒍᒪᔪᑦ ᕿᓄᒍᑎᐅᖃᑦᑕᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ. ᐅᐱᒍᓯᒻᒥᔪᒍᑦ ᐁᑦᑐᑐᐃᓂᕆᔩᑦᑎᓂᒃ (ᓯᑦᑎᒻᐸ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᓂᖓᓂ) ᖁᓚᓪᓗ ᑕᓪᓕᒪᓪᓗᓂᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑖᑐᖃᑐᐊᕐᒪᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᓂᒃ

Charlotte Goulet-Paradis, General Manager of the Qarjuit Youth Council, answers some questions about the council and what's coming in the year ahead:

What is the role of the youth council?

The role of Qarjuit Youth Council is to represent Inuit youth from age 15 to 35 and provide them with opportunities and knowledge. Any initiatives of QYC are grounded by the Inuit culture, language and identity.

Why is it important?

Having a Youth Council is really important to give a voice to Inuit youth of Nunavik and Chisasibi. The executives act upon the priorities of the council, which have been decided through our last consultations with the youth of Nunavik and Chisasibi in 2016; they defend the youth interests on many committees. Doing so and providing the youth with opportunities is important in order to improve the quality of life, to empower themselves and to explore their full potential as responsible citizens and leaders.

The President and Vice President are elected for three years?

Yes, the duration of the mandates for elected positions such as President and Vice President is three years. We have now two new executives in our great team, as of August 29; President Ellasie Annanack and Vice President Anita Annanack!

How is the five-year strategic plan going?

It's going very well! The organization is definitely growing fast and adding more and more initiatives to better support the youth each year.

What can youth look for this coming year?

Here's some of our upcoming projects: Our 4th edition of the *Uvikkait Ullumi Newspaper* will be ready in the coming weeks! We are also into our second call for projects with the Local Youth Action Funding, we are all excited to see all the projects proposals. We are very happy about the distribution (early September) of all the 15th *Birthday Celebration gifts all over* Nunavik and Chisasibi. Also, we have another great project

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ᐃᐊᓚᓯ ᐋᓇᓈᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓃᑕ ᐋᓇᓈᖅ ᓂᕿᐊᕐᑕᕕᓃᒃ ᐊᖕᒐᔪᕐᕿᑳᑉ ᐃᓂᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᑐᖕᒐᓕᖕᒐᑕᓗ ᐃᓂᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᒡᒍᓯᒥ.

Ellasie Annanack and Anita Annanack were elected President and Vice President in August.

ᓯᕌᓯᐱᒥᐅᓂᓪᓗ. ᐊᒻᒪᓗ, ᐱᔭᑦᓴᓯᐊᕿᓗᒻᒥᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᐋᕐᒥᔪᑦ...ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐅᕕᒐᕐᑐᐃᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᕐᑯᑎᖓᓂᒃ ! ᓇᓪᓚᐅᓂᕐᓯᐅᓂ ᑦᓯᐊᒍᐋᕐᑐᖅ ᐅᕕᒐᕐᑐᓄᑦ; ᐅᑲᓂ ᐅᓪᓗᒥ ᕿᓪᓚᑐᕐᑕᐅᓂᕐᑳᕐᑐᑦ ᑰᑦᔪᐊᒥ ᑎᓯᒻᐸ 5, 2018ᒥ. ᑐᑭᓯᒥᐊᑦᓯᐊᕈᒪᔪᕐᑲᕐᐸᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑕᐅᔪᑦᓴᑦ ᐱᓪᓗᒥᑦ ᐱᕕᑦᓴᕐᑲᕐᑎᓯᒍᑎᑦᓴᓗ, ᕐᑲᖁᑕᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᑐᓴᕿᑦᓴᕗᑦ Qarjuit.ca ᑕᑯᒥᐊᕿᑦᓴᐅᕗᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓅᓐᓂᑦ Qarjuit Facebook -ᑎᒍᑦ ᑐᓴᕿᑦᓴᕗᑦ !

ᕐᑲᓄᐃᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕿᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᑕᑯᒍᒪᒐᔭᕐᕿᑦ ?

ᑕᕝᕙᓂ ᐊᕐᕿᒍᒥ ᐱᒥᐊᕐᑎᓯᓯᒪᕗᒍᑦ, ᐃᓅᓐᓇᑎᒃ ᑌᒍᒪᔭᒃᑲ ! ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐅᕕᒐᕐᑐᐃᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᕐᑯᑎᖓ ᕐᑭᓚᓈᕐᓇᑐᖅ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᐸᐅᔮᕐᕿᒥ ᐅᓪᓗᕐᑯ-ᑎᕐᑲᕐᑎᓯᒍᑎᐅᓗᓂ ᓇᓪᓚᐅᓂᕐᓯᐅᕕᐅᓗᓂ ᕐᑲᕐᔪᐃᑦ ᐅᕕᒐᕐᑐᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓐᓂᒃ. ᑐᓴᕐᓂᔮᕐᑎᓯᔪᑦ, ᓱᓚᔪᖕᖑᐊᑦ, ᑕᑯᔪᒥᓇᕐᑐᓚᐅᕐᑏᑦ ᐅᕐᑳᒥᐊᕐᑐᕐᑯᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᐃᓪᓗ ᐊᑦᔨᖑᖕᖕᒥᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓅᓯᕐᔫᓚᖕᒐᔪᓂᒃ ᓇᓪᓚᐅᓂᕐᓯᐅᕿᑎᒥᐋᕐᑕᕗᑦ. ᐅᓂᒃᑳᑐᐊᑦ ᐊᑦᔨᖑᖕᖕᒥᑐᑦ ᓇᓪᓚᐅᓂᕐᓯᐅᕿᑕᐅᐋᕐᑐᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᓂᕐᓗᑕᐅᓯᒪᒍᑎᒥᓲᑦᑎᓂᓪᓗ ᑐᑭᓯᔭᐅᑎᑦᓯᓯᐊᕿᑎᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᑦᔨᖑᖕᖕᒥᑐᑎᒍᑦ ᐋᑎᓯᒪᔭᑦᑎᓂᒃ ᐅᕐᑲᐅᓯ-ᐅᕐᑲᑦᑕᓯᒪᔪᓂᓪᓗ. ᐅᓪᓗᓯᐅᕿᑎᕐᑳᕐᑐᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᒪᕐᑲᑎᒦᑦᓯᐊᓂᕐᒥᒃ, ᐁᒃᑑᑎᒥ-ᐊᕐᑲᕐᓂᒥᒃ, ᐃᓚᕐᑲᑎᒦᓐᓂᒥᒃ, ᐊᓐᓇᐅᒪᒐᓱᐊᕿᑎᑦᓴᓂᒃ, ᕐᑯᕝᕙᑎᓈᐅᑎᓂᕐᒥᓗ.

coming up…the Inuit Youth Day! A big celebration for the Youth; a day of inspiration and motivation in Kuujjuaq on December 5, 2018. For more information on projects and opportunities, you can go on our new website Qarjuit.ca or on our Qarjuit Facebook page!

What projects are you excited about?

We have great initiatives this year, I want to say all of them! Inuit Youth Day is pretty exciting since it will be a first of its kind celebration for Qarjuit Youth Council. This event will take the form of a show with music, animation, artists and keynote speakers who will cover different topics in life. Stories of all sorts to celebrate and destigmatize different experiences and topics. *This day is about sharing, learning, coping, inspiring and motivating.*

ᐳᕕᕐᓂᑐᕐᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᐊᕐᓯᒋᐅᕐᓴᕕᒻᒥᓂ ᐊᓪᓚᒋᐅᕐᓴᕕᒻᒥᓂ ᓂᕐᓯᐅᑐᑦ ᐅᐊᕈᑎᓖᓐᓂᒃ (marshmallow, spaghetti)
Campers build marshmallow and spaghetti towers in Purvirnituq.

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ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐅᐱᒍᓰᑎᖃᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᕐᖁᒍᓂ ᑕᓪᓚᒪᐅᓖᕐᑐᓂ(5) ᐊᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ (ᐅᐱᕐᖔᒃᑯᑦ) ᐃᓕᓴᖃᑦᑕᓂᕐᒥᒃ

ᐊᓪᓚᑕᖅᑎᑦ ᒥᓚᓂ ᕚᓪᓯᓐ

Celebrating five years of summer learning in Nunavik

By Melanie Valcin

ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᕿᑐᕐᖓᓇᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᑐᐊᕐᓯᖃᑦᑕᓚᐅᕐᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᐅᔭᓕᒫᖅ (ᐅᐱᕐᖔᓕᒫᖅ)! ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓂ ᑕᓪᓕᒪᓂ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑕᐅᕙᓪᓕᕐᑎᓗᒍ, ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕕᒻᒪᓐᒥᐅᓄᑦ Frontier College ᑲᑐᑦᔨᕐᑲᑎᕐᑲᕐᓱᑎᒃ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᑯᓐᓂᒃ, ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᓕᕆᔨᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᕐᑲᖓᑦᑕᑰᓕᕆᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑐᐊᕐᓯᑎᑦᓯᒥᐅᕐᓴᑐᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᒥᐅᕐᓴᑎᑦᓯᔪᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᐸᑎᓪᓗᒥᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᕐᑯᓕᓪᓗ ᒪᕐᑭᓗᓐᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ. ᑕᒪᑐᒪ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᑦᔨᑲᓵᖕᒪᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᐸᒥᔪᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖕᒪᖔᑦᑐᓂ (ᐃᓄᕕᐊᓗᐃᑦ, ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᑦᓯᐊᕗᑦ) ᑲᑎᓕᒫᕐᓱᑎᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᓕᒫᒥ 110-ᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ.

ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ 2014-ᒧᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᑰᑦᔪᐊᕌᐱᒻᒥ ᐊᑐᐊᕐᓯᒥᐅᕐᓴᑎᑦᓯᓂᖅ ᐊᓪᓚᒥᐅᕐᓴᑎᑦᓯᓂᖅ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ, ᑌᒪᖕᖓᓂᓗ ᕿᑐᕐᖓᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᓄᕐᓯᐅᒥᓯᒪᓕᕐᓱᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᓖᑦᓗ ᐃᓚᐅᕐᑲᑕᐅᕕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᕐᓴᐅᓕᕐᓱᑎᒃ. ᑕᐃᑯᓂ ᐊᐅᔭᒥ ᐊᑐᐊᕐᓯᒥᐅᕐᓴᑎᑦᓯᓃᑦ ᑐᕿᓕᕐᑲᕿᑕᐅᓚᖓᔪᑦ ᐃᓕᑦᓯᓯᒪᔭᒥᓂᒃ ᐳᐃᒍᖕᖏᓂᕐᓴᐅᕐᑯᑦᓯᒥᑦ ᕿᑐᕐᖓᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᐅᔭᕐᓯᐅᓕᕿᑎᒃ, ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓂᐅᖕᖏᑲᓐᓇᖕᒐᓂ ᐳᐃᒍᓲᒍᒪᑕ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᑕᕕᓂᕐᒥᑕ ᐃᓚᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ. ᐃᑉᐱᓇᕐᓂᐸᐅᓲᑦ ᐳᐃᒍᕐᓯᒪᓂᕐᓴᐅᓂᖕᒥᑦ ᕿᑐᕐᖓᓇᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᕿᓇᐅᑦᔭᓴᓗᐊᖕᖏᓂᕐᓴᓄᑦ ᑌᒃᑯᐊᓗ ᓴᐳᑦᔭᐅᓯᒪᖕᖏᓂᕐᓭᑦ ᐃᓕᑦᓯᕙᓪᓕᐊᓇᐊᕐᑲᕐᓂᑯᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᒪᔭᐅᖕᖏᓂᕐᓴᓗ ᐊᑐᐊᕐᓯᒥᐅᕐᓴᓇᐊᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᓪᓚᒥᐅᕐᓴᓇᐊᕐᒥᓪᓗ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᕕᐅᑉ ᓯᓚᖐᓂᑦ ᐱᓗᐊᕐᑐᖅ ᐊᐅᔭᐅᓂᖕᒐᓂ. ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᑎᑕᐅᒋᐊᖕᖓᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑐᐊᕐᓯᒥᐅᕐᓴᑎᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᒥᐅᕐᓴᑎᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᑭᑎᓪᓗ ᕐᑯᓕᓪᓗ ᓯᑕᒪᐅᔪᕐᑐᑑᓯᒪᔪᑦ (38) 2014-ᒥ, ᐊᐅᔭᒥᓪᓗ 2018ᒥ ᑲᑎᓕᒫᕐᓱᑎᒃ 618-ᒧᓕᕐᑐᐱᓃᑦ.

ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑕᒫᑦ, ᑐᕌᒐᕐᑲᑭᑕᐅᕙᓚᖕᒐᔪᖅ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᑌᒣᑦᑐᓴᓐᓇᒥᒃ: ᐊᑐᐊᕐᓯᒍᓐᓇᓯᐊᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᓪᓚᒍᓐᓇᓯᐊᓗᑎᓪᓘᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᕿᕐᓭᒍᒪᒪᑦᑕ, ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓇᐅᑉ ᓯᓚᑖᒍᑦ. ᕿᑐᕐᖓᓖᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᕐᑲᑎᒌᓪᓗ ᐱᔭᑦᓴᕐᑲᕐᑐᑦ ᑕᒪᑐᒪ ᑲᔪᓯᑦᓯᐊᓂᓇᒋᐊᓕᖕᒪᓂᒃ.

2018-ᒥᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ, ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ 380-ᒧᓐᓂᕐᑯᑦ ᐃᓄᒻᒪᕇᑦ, ᕿᑐᕐᖓᓖᑦ, ᐃᓚᒌᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᕐᑲᑎᒌᓪᓗ ᑐᓵᑎᑦᓯᒥᐊᕐᑐᕐᑲᑦᑕᑐᕕᓃᑦ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᒪᔭᒥᓂᒃ, ᐊᑐᐊᕐᓯᕐᑲᑎᕐᑲᓇᐊᕐᑐᑐᕕᓃᑦ ᕿᑐᕐᖓᐅᔪᓂᒃ, ᐅᐱᒍᓯᕐᑲᑕᐅᒥᐊᕐᑐᑐᐃᓪᓗ ᐱᒍᓐᓇᓯᒪᔭᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᕿᑐᕐᖓᐅᔪᑦ, ᕐᑲᐅᔨᒍᑎᒥᓯᒪᔭᕗᑦ ᑕᒪᑐᒪ ᐊᑐᐊᕐᓯᒥᐅᕐᓴᑎᑦᓯᓂᐅᑉ ᐊᓪᓚᒥᐅᕐᓴᑎᑦᓯᓂᐅᑉ ᐊᓕᐊᒋᔭᐅᑦᓯᐊᓂᖕᒪᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕐᕐᑲᑎᒌᑦᑐᓕᒫᓄᑦ.

ᓇᑦᔪ ᐋᑕᒻᔅ, ᐃᓕᓴᕐᑲᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᒪᓐᑐᓇᐊᒥ ᓄᓇᕕᒃ ᓯᕗᓂᑦᓴᓕᓇᔪᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᐊᕐᓯᒥᐅᕐᓴᑎᑕᐅᔪᓂ ᐊᓪᓚᒥᐅᕐᓴᑎᑕᐅᔪᓂ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑎᐅᓂᕐᑯᖅ ᐊᐅᔭᖅ (ᐅᐱᕐᖖᖅ) ᑲᖏᕐᓱᔪᐊᕐᒥ. ᕐᑲᐅᔨᓚᐅᔪᕗᖅ ᓱᕐᕈᓂᓇᒍᓐᓇᑕᕐᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑐᐊᕐᓯᒥᐅᕐᓴᑎᑦᓯᓂᐅᑉ ᐊᓪᓚᒥᐅᕐᓴᑎᑦᓯᓂᐅᑉ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑕᐅᓂᖕᒪᑕ ᓄᓇᓕᒥᓂ:

Nunavik children have been reading all summer! As has been the case for the past five years, Frontier College partnered with Makivik Corporation, Kativik Ilisarniliriniq and Air Inuit to set up and deliver Summer Literacy Camps in 12 Nunavik communities. Similar camps are also held across all three other territories of Inuit Nunangat (Inuvialuit, Nunavut, and Nunatsiavut) and in a total of 110 communities across the country.

ᐊᓪᓚᑐᕐᑲᕐᑐᕕᓂᖅ ᕐᑯᕝᕙᓐᓇᑐᖕᖑᐊᓂᒃ ᐳᕕᕐᓂᑐᕐᒦᑦᑐᓂᒃ.

End of day journaling always brings up a smile in Purvirnituq.

ᐊᐅᐸᓗᒻᒥ ᓇᓂᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐊᑐᐊᕐᓯᕕᑦᓴᓕᒃ.

Every place is a reading place in Aupaluk.

Kuujjuarapik hosted the first camp in Nunavik in 2014, and the number of communities and children participating has grown ever since. This summer reading program aims at reducing summer learning loss, which is the decline in student performance between school years. This loss is most prevalent among children of lower socio-economic status and those whose lives do not include regular access to learning and literacy support outside of school, especially during the summer months. Nunavik Summer Literacy Camps have grown from an original 38 campers in 2014, to a total of 618 campers in the summer of 2018.

Each year, the goal remains the same: creating a strong culture of literacy, in all its shapes and forms (oral as well as written), outside of the regular school year. Parents and community members play a key role in the success of this endeavor.

In 2018 alone, communities saw 380 visits to camp from elders, parents, family, and community members who shared their knowledge, read with campers, and helped celebrate campers' achievements, which indicated community-wide interest in literacy initiatives.

Nigel Adams was a camp counsellor this summer in Kangiqsujuaq. He has witnessed the impact of the Summer Literacy Camp in his community: "When there is a lack of activities or anything to do in general up North, kids tend to not obey some rules. I grew up in the Great White North,

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ᐁᓐᔪ ᓚᑳᔅ ᐃᓚᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᐊᖅᓯᒥᐅᖅᓴᖅᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᓚᒥᐅᖅᓴᖅᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᒃᔪᐊᒥ.

Angel Lacasse and a group of campers in Inukjuak.

“ᓱᓚᑦᓴᖅᑲᖅᑎᑕᐅᖅᑲᑦᑕᖕᒥᑐᐊᑫᒥᒃ ᑕᖅᑫᒥ, ᖅᑭᑐᖅᖕᒐᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᖕᖕᒑᖕᒥᑦᑑᖅᑲᑦᑕᓯᓲᑦ ᐱᖅᑯᔦᑦ ᐃᓚᖕᒥᓐᓂᒃ. ᐱᕆᖅᓴᓯᒪᒐᒪ ᑕᖅᑫᒥᐅᓪᓚᓇᐅᖅᑲᑕᐅᑦᓯᖕᒐ, ᑐᑭᓯᒪᕗᖕᒐ ᖅᑲᓄᐃᑦᑑᒍᓐᓇᓂᖕᒐᓂᒃ ᓱᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᒥᒃ ᐸᖅᓀᑭᑎᖅᓯᒪᖕᖕᒥᑑᔦᖅᑲᑐᐊᑫᒥ. ᐅᐱᒍᓯᓚᐅᔪᕗᖕᒐ ᐃᑲᔪᓇᐊᒥᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᒥᐊᒥᓪᓗ ᖅᑭᑐᖅᖕᒐᐅᔪᓂᒃ; ᐊᑐᐊᖅᓯᖅᑲᑦᑕᓱᑕ ᐊᑐᐊᒐᖅᓂᒃ, ᐃᖅᑫᓚᓴᖅᑲᑦᑕᓱᑕᓗ, ᐃᔪᖅᑲᑎᕇᖅᑲᑦᑕᓱᑕᓘᓚᐅᔪᒐᑦᑕ.”

ᐁᓐᔪ ᓚᑳᔅ ᑌᓖᑦᓴᓇᖅᒃ ᐃᑉᐱᒥᔭᖅᑲᖅᓂᒥᔪᖅᒃ ᑕᒪᑐᒥᖕᒐ, ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕕᖅᔪᐊᒥ ᑳᖕᑯᐊᑎᐊᒥ ᑕᕝᕙᓂ ᐅᑭᐊᑦᓴᒥ: “ᐊᑐᐊᖅᓯᒥᐅᖅᓴᑎᑦᓯᕕᒻᒥ ᐊᓪᓚᒥᐅᖅᓴᑎᑦᓯᕕᒻᒥ, ᐃᑉᐱᒥᔭᖅᑲᖅᑲᑦᑕᓚᐅᔪᔪᖕᒐ ᖅᑭᑐᖅᖕᒐᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓚᑦᓯᒍᓯᓂᖅᑐ-ᐊᐱᐅᖅᑲᑦᑕᑎᓪᓗᒥᑦ, ᐱᐅᓯᐊᐱᒻᒥᓂᒃ ᓄᐃᑦᓯᖅᑲᑦᑕᓯᑎᒃ, ᐃᓕᑦᓯᐸᓪᓕᐊᓯᐊᖅᓯᑎᒃ. ᐃᒻᒥᓂᖅᑭᒍᓐᓇᓯᑦᓯᐊᓯᑎᒃ ᖅᑲᐅᔨᒪᒥᐊᓪᓚᕆᒪᓂᖅᑖᓯᑎᒃ... ᐱᐅᓯᑦᓴᔭᑐᖅᑲᖅᒥᓂᒃ ᐱᐅᓯᖅᑲᑐᐃᓐᓇᓯᑎᒃ. ᑐᖕᖕᒐᓯᑦᑎᓯᐊᓇᐊᓕᕗᑦ ᑐᖕᖕᒐᓯᓕᑐᐊᑫᒥᓪᓗ, ᐅᒃᑯᐃᖕᒑᑦᓯ-ᐊᕆᓐᓇᓯᓲᒍᒻᒪᑕ ᐃᒻᒥᓂᖅᑭᐅᑎᖅᑲᕆᓐᓇᓯᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓂᖕᒐ.”

ᓚᑳᔅ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑎᐅᓯᓂ ᐊᑐᐊᖅᓯᒥᐅᖅᓴᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᓪᓚᒥᐅᖅᓴᑐᓂᒃ ᓯᖅᑫᑕᐅᓂᖅᑲᖅᓂᖅᑫᖅᓂᒥᔪᖅᒃ ᑐᖕᒐᓕᐊᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᔭᒥ ᐱᓇᓯᐊᖅᑲᑕᐅᓕᑫᒥ ᑕᒪᑐᒥᖕᒐ. “ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐊᓗᒻᒥᒃ ᐱᔭᑦᓴᖅᑲᖅᑐᖕᒐ ᖅᑭᑐᖅᖕᒐᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᐊᖅᓯᒥᐅᖅᓴᑎᑦᓯᒥᐊᖅᑲᖅᓂᒥᒃ ᐊᓪᓚᒥᐅᖅᓴᑎᑦᓯᒥᐊᖅᑲᖅᓂᒥᒃ ᐃᓅᖅᑲᑎᐅᒥᐅᖅᓴᓇᐊᖅᑲᖅᓂᖕᒥᓐᓂᓗ, ᐊᓯᖕᒥᓐᓂᓗ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓚᐊᒥᔭᖅᑖᓯᒪᑦᓯᖕᒐ ᖅᑭᑐᖅᖕᒐᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᖅᑭᓄᐱᐅᖅᑲᑦᑕᓂᖅᑫᓂᒃ. ᑌᒣᒻᒪᑦ ᐊᐅᔭᑕᓖᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᐸᕗᖕᒐ ᐊᑐᐊᖅᓯᒥᐅᖅᓴᑐᓕᓇᔪᓄᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᒥᐅᖅᓴᑐᓕᓇᔪᓄᑦ.”

ᐋᑕᒻᔅ ᐃᓗᒥᐊᕆᒪᔪᖅᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᖅᑭᑐᖅᖕᒐᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᓯᕗᓂᑦᓴᐅᖅᑯᔭᒥᓂᒃ: “ᓯᕗᓂᑦᓴᖅᑯᔭᒃᑲ ᐊᓚᐊᓇᖅᑐᑰᖅᑲᑦᑕᓂᐊᖅᓗᑎᒃ ᖅᑲᐅᔨᒥᐅᖅᑕᒥᓂᒃ ᐊᑑᑎᖅᑲᑦᑕᓂᐊᖅᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕕᒻᒪᓇᓕᐊᕆᓐᓇᓯᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᕕᒐᖅᓂᓴᓂᒃ ᖅᑲᐅᔨᒪᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᑦᓴᒥᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᑦᓯᓛᖅᒪᑕ. ᓯᕗᓂᑦᓴᖅᑲᑦᓯᐊᓇᐊᒥᒃ ᐅᑉᐱᓇᔭᖅᑐᖕᒐ ᖅᑭᑐᖅᖕᒐᐅᔪᓪᓗ ᓯᕗᓂᑦᓴᓇᒐᑦᑎᒥᑦ, ᐃᓕᓴᓇᐊᓕᕗᑦ ᓯᕗᓂᑦᓴᖅᑲᑦᓯᐊᖅᑯᓗᒥᑦ.” ᐋᑕᒻᔅ ᐅᖅᑲᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᓱᓕᐅᑎᒥᑦᓯᒍ ᐊᖅᑫᒍᑕᓖᑦ, ᐊᐅᔭᒥ (ᐅᐱᖅᖕᒑᒥ) ᐊᑐᐊᖅᓯᒥᐅᖅᓴᑎᑦᓯᓂᖅᒃ ᐊᓪᓚᒥᐅᖅᓴᑎᑦᓯᓂᖅᒃ ᓯᕗᓂᑦᓴᒧᑦ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᒐᓯᐊᕆᑎᑦᓯᐊᒍᖅᑲᑕᐅᓂᖕᒐᓂᒃ.

so I understand what it feels like to not have any plans. It was my honour to help and educate children; we got to read books, did some workouts, and shared some laughs.”

This is echoed by Angel Lacasse, who is studying at Concordia University this fall: “At camp, I noticed the kids become very compassionate, their personalities come through, they become responsible for their own learning. They gain independence and find the want and the need to know things... I feel that these qualities have always been there. Part of our job is to make them feel welcome and when they feel welcome, they become open and comfortable with doing these things on their own.”

Lacasse also talks about how being a camp counsellor has had an impact on herself over the past two summer: “I have a very important role in shaping the children’s literacy skills and their ability to participate in a group, etc. and I fell in love with the responsibility of having these kids look up to me. That is why I come back every summer.”

Adams adds his wish for the children of Nunavik: “My wish is for them to have a wonderful future with excitement and experiencing something new such as going to college where they can acquire awesome knowledge to share to the younger generation. I believe in our future and the kids are our future, so we must educate them for a bright future.” Adams concludes that every year, the Summer Literacy Camps contribute in making this wish come true.

ᐃᖃᓗᑉᐱᖃᓄᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᑐᓴᕐᓂᒫᕐᓂᒧᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᑦ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᐅᒫᓇᐊᕐᑐᓯᒪᓐᓂᕐᑯᑦ

2018ᒥ ᐃᖃᓗᑉᐱᓯᐅᕐᓇᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᑐᓴᕐᓂᒫᕐᓂᒧᑦ ᑲᖏᕐᓱᒥ ᐊᐅᔭᖅ ᑐᓴᕐᓂᒫᕐᑎᑕᐅᓛᐅᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᒻᒥᐅᓄᑦ ᑎᑭᓯᒪᔪᓄᓪᓗ ᑐᓴᕐᓂᒫᕐᑎᓯᔨᓄᑦ. 2008ᒥ ᐱᒋᐊᖕᖓᓯᒪᔪᖅ, ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓐᓂ ᒪᕐᑭᑕᒫᕐᑕᓱᓂ ᑐᓴᕐᓂᒫᕐᓂᐅᓲᖅ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᓂᒥᐅᑦ ᐱᖕᖑᐊᓇᐊᕐᑐᓯᒪᑎᓪᓗᒥᑦ ᑲᖏᕐᓱᒧᑦ, ᑲᓛᓲᑦ ᓄᓇᖕᖓᓂᐊᓪᓛᑦ ᐱᓯᒪᔪᖃᓲᒍᒻᒥᓱᓂ ᐃᓛᓐᓂ.

ᐃᖃᓗᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᐯᑳᓚᒃᑯᑦ, ᐅᐱᒍᓲᓯᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦᓴᓄᑦ ᑎᒃᑯᐊᑕᐅᓯᒪᕐᑲᑦᑕᓚᐅᔫᑦ ᔫᓅᒍᓂᕋᕐᑕᒥᒃ ᑕᐤᕙᓂ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᕐᒥ, ᑐᓴᕐᓂᒫᕐᑎᓯᔪᒻᒪᓇᐅᓚᐅᔪᖅ. ᐃᓕᑕᓇᔭᐅᓂᕐᑖᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᑎᒃᑯᐊᑕᐅᓯᒪᕐᑲᑕᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐅᐱᒍᓲᓯᕐᑕᐅᔪᓂ ᔫᓅᒍᓂᕋᕐᑕᒥᒃ ᐅᐱᕐᖓᓴᐅᓚᐅᔫᖅ ᐅᐱᒍᓲᓯᕐᑕᐅᓂᖃᑎᓗᒥᑦ ᑐᓴᕐᓂᒫᕐᑎᓯᔩᑦ ᓇᓗᓀᒃᑯᑕᓕᓐᓂᒃ Breakthrough Group of the Year and Contemporary Roots Album of the Year.

ᐊᕐᕕᐊᒥᐅᖅ, ᔫᓯᐊᓐ ᑕᓕᓇᑦᑐᖅ, ᑕᕐᕋᒥ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᕐᑖᒍᓯᒪᔪᖅ Facebook-ᑎᒍᑦ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᕋᑦᓴᓕᐊᕕᓂᖕᒐ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑐᓕᒫᒥ ᑕᐅᓴᕕᑦᓱᓂ ᑕᑯᔭᐅᕐᑲᑦᑐᕕᓂᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ, ᑕᑯᓐᓇᐅᒫᓇᐊᕐᑐᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᒻᒪᓇᓐᓄᑦ ᕿᑐᕐᖓᐅᔪᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᓕᐊᒋᔭᒻᒪᓇᐅᓚᐅᔪᕆᔭᖅ.

ᓄᓇᓕᐅᑉ ᓯᓚᑖᓂ ᐱᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑐᓴᕐᓂᒫᕐᑎᓯᒥᐊᕐᑐᓯᒪᑎᓪᓗᒥᑦ, ᑲᖏᕐᓱᒥᐅᑦ ᑐᓴᕐᓂᒫᕐᑎᓯᖃᑦᑕᓚᐅᔪᒥᔪᑦ. ᑲᖏᕐᓱᒥᐅᑦ ᐅᕕᒐᕐᑐᐃᑦ ᑖᓂᓯᕐᑏᑦ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᐅᒫᕐᑕᐅᓚᐅᔪᑦ, ᐊᑦᔨᒌᓂᒃ ᐊᓐᓄᕌᕐᓯᒪᑦᓱᑎᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᖏᕐᓱᒥᐅᖅ ᐃᓄᒻᒪᖅ, ᔮᓯ ᐋᓇᖃᑕᖅ ᖃᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓂᑦᔭᐅᑎᒧᑦ ᑐᓴᕐᓂᒫᕐᑎᓯᓚᐅᔪᑦᓱᓂ ᑲᖏᕐᓱᒥᐅᓂᒃ ᑯᑭᑕᐸᑦᑎᖃᕐᓱᓂ. ᐱᒋᐊᕐᑎᓗᒍᓗ, ᑕᑯᓐᓇᐅᔭᕐᑐᑦ ᑖᓂᓯᓯᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᖕᖑᐊᓂᓕᒫᖕᒐᓂ ᑖᓂᓯᓕᒫᓚᖕᒐᑦᓱᑎᒃ.

ᐱᐅᓯᓇᓲᒥᓂᒃ ᐱᐅᓯᖃᓚᐅᔪᑦ, ᑭᖑᓪᓕᐹᕐᓯᐅᓯᑦᓱᑎᒃ. ᑕᑯᓐᓇᐅᒫᓇ-ᐊᕐᑐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᖁᒻᒧᐊᔫᓂᒃ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᑎᑕᐅᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᑉᐱᓯᐅᕐᓇᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᑐᓴᕐᓂᒫᕐᓂᐅᑉ ᓄᖅᑲᓇᐊᑭᑎᖕᒐᓂᒃ.

Arctic Char Music Festival Hooks Crowd

The 2018 Arctic Char Music Festival held in Kangirsuk this summer was a fantastic mix of both local and out-of-town talent.

Originally started in 2008, the biennial festival brings performing artists from across much of Inuit Nunangat to the Nunavik community, even sometimes from as far away as Greenland.

Iqaluit's The Jerry Cans, who were nominated for two Juno Awards this year, had everyone up on their feet with their high tempo and energetic music. The group was recognized with Juno nominations last spring for Breakthrough Group of the Year and Contemporary Roots Album of the Year.

From Arviat, Lucien Taleriktok, who gained his northern fame by releasing a video of himself on Facebook that was shared thousands of times around the Arctic, gave a well-received performance which was enjoyed by the adults and children alike.

Along with other great acts that came to the community, the local talent was also featured. The Kangirsuk youth group put on a great square-dancing show, all dressed up in their matching outfits, and Kangirsuk elder, Jaasi Annahatak put on a great performance with his harmonica and local backup band. Once he started his first tune, the crowd quickly got to its feet and moved to the dance floor where they danced away the rest of his set.

As per tradition, the festival ended on its final night with a bang. The festival goers were treated to a spectacular firework show signifying another Arctic Char Music Festival in the books.

ᑲᖏᕐᓱᒥᐅᑦ ᐅᕕᒐᕐᑐᖕᒥᑦ ᑖᓂᓯᕐᑏᑦ.

Members of the Kangirsuk Youth Group square danced for the audience.

© CARSON TAGOONA

ᐁᓐᔾ ᐋᓇᓈᖅ ᓚᑳᔅ
ANGEL ANNANACK LACASSE

ᐊᑎᖓ:	ᐁᓐᔾ ᐋᓇᓈᖅ ᓚᑳᔅ
ᐃᓅᓯᕐᕕᒪ ᐅᓪᓗᖓ:	ᐁᓇᓯ 6, 1998
ᓄᓇᓯᒐ:	ᐃᓄᒃᔪᐊᖅ
ᐃᑦᔭᖃᑦᓴᔨᐊᕐᑯᑎᒐ:	ᐊᑖᑕᒐ
ᓂᕿᑦᓯᐊᕐᑯᑎᒥᓂᕐᑰᖅ:	ᐃᕐᓯᕕᕕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᒪᖏᑦᑕᒧᑦ ᒪᓂᔭᐅᔪᑐᐃᓐᓇᓐ ᐅᐊᕈᑦᓯᓚᖓᓗᒍ aromat-ᒧᓂᖃᕐᑕᒥᒃ
ᑕᒐᑕᒐ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᕕᒥᔭᖃ:	ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕕᕐᔪᐊᖅ Concordia University, ᐃᓕᓭᕐᓱᖓ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᖃᑎᒌᑦᓯᐊᓇᐊᖃᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᕝᕕᓂ [ᑮᓇᐅᔭᑎᒧᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᔭᐅᑦᓱᖓ ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᐃᓕᓭᕐᓂᓕᓇᓂᕐᒧᑦ]
ᐅᐱᒥᓂᕐᑰᓇᓯᒪᔭᖃ:	ᐅᐱᒍᓱᓐᓂᐸᐅᓲᒍᔭᖓ ᓇᐅᓕᒫᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᑎᑦᓯᓕᖃᒪ ᐊᑖᑕᒻᒪ ᐊᓕᐊᓇᕐᓂᓇᔭᖓᓂᒃ
ᓯᕗᓂᑦᓴᓇᒍᒪᔭᒃᑲ:	ᓯᕗᓂᑦᓭᕐᑲᑉᐱᒪᓯᒪᔭᖓ ᐃᔭᕐᑐᔫᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐅᓪᓗᑕᒫᓪᓘᓃᑦ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᐊᕐᓗᖓ ᐃᔭᑦᓴᐸᒍᒪ, ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᔭᐊᒥᓪᓘᓃᑦ ᐊᓯᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᔭᕐᑎᓯᑦᓴᕈᒪ
ᐃᓖᖖᑭᑎᑦᓯᐊᒍᔭᓇᔭᖃ ᐅᕕᒐᕐᑐᓄᑦ:	ᐅᓪᓗᑕᒦᑦ ᐃᓅᒐᑦᑕ, ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕈᒪᒐᔭᕐᑕᕗᑦ ᑲᔭᓯᑦᓯᐊᕐᑲᑦᑕᓇᐊᕐᑲᕐᐸᕗᑦ, ᐃᓅᓂᑦᑎᓂ. ᐱᕕᑦᓵᕈᕕᑦ ᑲᔭᓯᑦᓯᐊᓗᒍ, ᑲᔭᓯᖕᖏᑯᕕᑦ ᐱᕕᑦᓴᐅᓕᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᑭᓇᒧᑦ ᑲᔭᓯᔭᐅᓚᖓᕙ ?

Full name:	**Angel Annanack Lacasse**
Birthdate:	April 6, 1998
Home community:	Inukjuak
Role model:	My dad
Favourite food:	Whatever comes with cardboard and aromat
Current school:	Concordia University, studying Specialization in Human relations (Sponsored by Kativik Ilisarniliriniq)
Most proud moment:	I am always most proud to tell everyone how cool my dad is
Future goals:	My goal has always been to laugh at least once a day, and to make at least one person laugh too
Best advice you can offer youth:	Life happens every day, so life shouldn't stop you from doing what you want to do in your life, your life is right now. Grasp at opportunities because if you don't, then who will?

ᓀᑕᓐ ᑖᓂ ᔨᒥ ᐋᓗᐸ ᐋᓇᓈᖅ
NATHAN DANNY JIMMY ALOUPA ANNANACK

ᐊᑎᖓ:	ᓀᑕᓐ ᑖᓂ ᔨᒥ ᐋᓗᐸ ᐋᓇᓈᖅ
ᐃᓅᓯᕐᕕᒪ ᐅᓪᓗᖓ:	ᕕᐳᐊᓇ 22, 2003
ᐃᓅᓯᕐᕕᒥᓯᒪᔭᖃ ᓄᓇᖓ:	ᑰᑦᔪᐊᖅ
ᓄᓇᓯᒐ:	ᑲᖏᕐᓱᐊᓗᑦᔪᐊᖅ
ᐃᑦᔭᖃᑦᓴᔨᐊᕐᑯᑎᒐ:	ᐱᖕᖑᐊᓯᑎᕐᑯᑎᒥᓂᕐᑰᓇᖕᖏᑲᓗᐊᕐᓱᒍ, ᓯᑦᓂ ᑳᔅᐱ
ᑕᒐᑕᒐ ᐃᓕᓭᕐᕕᒐ:	ᐅᓪᓗᓇᐊᖅ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕕᒃ
ᐅᐱᒥᓂᕐᑰᓇᓯᒪᔭᖃ:	ᓵᓚᖃᐅᑎᒌᕐᓯᑕ ᑰᓗᒥᒃ ᖄᑭᕐᑐᓂ ᑯᐯᒃᒥ
ᓯᕗᓂᑦᓴᓇᒍᒪᔭᖃ:	ᐊᕐᕕᑕᑭᒪᔪᖓ ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᒥ
ᐃᓖᖖᑭᑎᒥᒍᒪᔭᖃ ᐅᕕᒐᕐᑐᓂᒃ:	ᐃᒻᒥᓂᒃ ᐅᐸᓇᔭᕐᑲᑭᕕᑦ, ᓱᓇᒥᓪᓘᓃᑦ ᐊᔪᕐᓇᑐᕐᑲᖕᖏᓚᖅ

Full name:	**Nathan Danny Jimmy Aloupa Annanack**
Birthdate:	February 22, 2003
Place of birth:	Kuujjuaq
Home community:	Kangiqsualujjuaq
Role model:	Not my favourite player, but Sidney Crosby
Current school:	Ulluriaq School
Most proud moment:	Winning the hockey gold in Quebec
Future goals:	Travel the world
Best advice you can offer youth:	If you believe in yourself, anything is possible

ᐊᑦᑕᐅᑦᓴᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᔪᐊᑦ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᖃᑦᑕᓇᐊᓃᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᖕᖏᓯᐊᓇᐊᖃᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᒪᑭᑕᑦᓯᐊᓇᐊᖃᕐᓂᖏᓪᓗ ᑕᑯᑦᓱᒋᑦ[1]

ᐊᓪᓚᑕᕕᓂᖏᑦ ᒣᓕᐊᓐ ᕇᕙ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᔅᑕᕗ ᕕᓕᐊᑦᓯ

ᐃᓪᓗᐃᓂᐊᕐᓂᖅ ᓱᖅᑯᐃᓯᐊᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᓱᕐᕈᓂᖅᑲᑭᓐᓇᐳᖅ ᖃᓄᐃᖕᖏᓯᐊᓇᐊᖃᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᒪᑭᑕᑦᓯᐊᓇᐊᖃᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᓗ ᐃᓪᓗᖃᕐᑐᑦ. ᐃᓗᓐᓇᖁᑦ, ᓂᓐᓂᐅᕐᑫᓚᐅᑎᔪᑦ, ᓯᔪᓐᓂᐅᓚᕐᑐᒥᐅᑦ ᓯᒃᑯᑎᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᓪᓗ ᐃᓪᓗᓃᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᒍᑎᖃᕐᓂᕐᓴᐅᐸᓪᓗᓲᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᖃᑦᓯᐊᑐᓂᒃ. ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᓄᓇᓕᑐᖁᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᐃᓂᐊᕐᓂᕐᓗ ᓱᕐᕈᓂᕐᑲᕐᓯᒪᓚᕗᖅ ᖃᓄᐃᖕᖏᓯᐊᓇᐊᖃᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᐊᑦᔨᒌᖕᖏᒍᑕᐅᖃᑕᐅᑦᓯᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᒥᐅᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᑐᖁᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᑐᖃᐅᖕᖏᑐᓪᓗ ᖃᓄᐃᖕᖏᓯᐊᕐᓂᓇᒥᐊᓕᖕᖏᓐᓄᑦ.

ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᓂ, ᐱᖓᓰᐃᒍᑉᐸᑕ ᐃᓚᖀᑦ ᐊᑕᐅᓰᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᐃᓂᐊᕐᑐᒪᓇᐅᕗᑦ, ᓯᕐᑯᒥᓯᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᑕᐅᔨᐊᕐᑲᓇᐊᓃᑦ, ᓂᕐᓂᐅᕐᑫᓚᐅᑎᔪᑦ, ᐅᕝᕙᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᑭᑐᓗᐊᕐᑐᒦᑦᑐᑦ. ᑲᓇᑕᒥᐅᓕᒫᑦ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᓯᒥᑦ, ᖁᓕᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᐸᑕᓕ ᐃᓚᖀᑦ ᐊᑕᐅᓰᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᐃᓂᐊᕐᑎᓗᒥᑦ. ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔪᒍᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᐃᓂᐊᕐᓂᐅᑉ ᖃᓄᐃᖕᖏᓯᐊᖕᖏᓂᕐᒎᓕᖓᒥᐊᖓᓂᒃ. ᑕᒫ ᖃᓄᐃᖕᖏᓯᐊᓇᐊᖃᕐᓂᖅ ᓱᕐᕈᑕᐅᓂᖅᑲᐱᓐᓇᐸ ᐊᓯᑦᔨᒥᐊᕐᓂᒍᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᖃᑦᓯᐊᓕᕐᓂᒍᓪᓗ ? ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᑐᓴᐅᒪᔭᐅᒥᐊᓃᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᓕᓇᓂᕐᒍᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᕝᕕᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᓂ ᐊᑭᑐᓗᐊᓇᔭᐅᖕᖏᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓪᓗᓕᐅᕐᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᑯᓯᓚᖓᒍᑦᑕ.

2014-2015-ᒥ, 400 ᐅᖓᑖᓅᕐᑐ ᐊᑦᑕᐅᑦᓴᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᓕᐊᓇᔭᐅᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᐃᓚᖓᓂ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᓄᓇᕘᕐᒥᓗ, ᐊᓯᐃᓛᒃ ᐊᒥᓱᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᑖᓕᕿᔭᓚᐅᔪᑦ ! ᐊᒥᓱᑲᓪᓚᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᑖᓚᐅᔪᑎᓪᓗᒥᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᓕᐅᒥᒍᑎᑦᓴᐅᓕᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᓅᓯᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᖕᖏᓯᐊᓇᐊᖃᕐᓂᖏᑯᓪᓗ ᓱᕐᕈᓂᓇᒍᓐᓇᑕᖓᓂᒃ ᐊᑦᑕᐅᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᔪᐊᑦ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᓂᖏᑦᑕ. ᐅᒣᓚᓗᐊᕐᑎᓗᒍ, ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᓯᓚᐅᔪᒍᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒍᒪᑦᓯᑕ 'ᓄᑖᒥᒃ' ᐃᓪᓗᑖᕐᑐᑦ ᐱᐅᓂᕐᓴᒎᕐᑲᑦᑕᒪᖔᑕ ᖃᓄᐃᖕᖏᓯᐊᕐᓂᓴᐅᕐᑲᑦᑕᓕᕐᒪᖔᑕᓗ ᒪᑭᑕᑦᓯᐊᓂᕐᓴᐅᓯᕐᑲᑦᑕᒪᖔᑕᓗ. 'ᓄᑖᑦ' ᐃᓪᓗᔪᐊᑦ ᖁᓕᓅᓇᕐᑎᕚᓪᓗᓃᑦ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᕐᕐᑲᒦᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᓴᓇᓯᒪᒦᕐᑐᑦ ᓄᑎᐱᐅᕐᑲᑦᑕᓚᐅᔪᑦ. ᓯᕗᓕᕐᑎᖕᒥᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᐊᑐᓂ ᐃᑲᔫᕐᓯᒪᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᖃᑎᒥᔭᐅᒪᒥᑎᓪᓗᒥᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᕝᕕᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᑦᓴᓃᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥᒃ, ᓇᐅᓕᒫᓂᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᖕᖏᓯᐊᕐᓂᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᖁᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᖓᓂᒃ, ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑏᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓂᓪᓗ ᑭᒻᒥᑐᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᐱᕐᓱᕆᐊᕐᑐᕐᑲᑦᑕᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᖓᓱᐊᕐᑐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᖓᓲᔪᑐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᕘᕐᒥ.

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ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂ ᐊᑐᓂ, ᐃᓪᓗᓴᒥᓂᒃ ᐅᑕᕐᕿᓕᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᑯᓂ, ᓄᑎᑐᐃᓐᓇᓇᐊᖃᕐᓯᑎᒃ, ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂ ᐃᓪᓗᓕᓇᐃᓄᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑕᐅᓚᖓᔪᒍᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᕐᑯᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ (ᐃᓪᓗᒥᐅᖃᑎᒌᒍᓂᕈᔪᒍᑦ ᐃᓄᑐᐊᒥᒃ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᓪᓚᓃᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᒥᐅᖃᑎᒌᒍᒪᓚᔭᕐᓱᑎᒃ). ᐃᓪᓗᒥᐅᖃᑎᒌᓂᒃ, ᐃᓚᐅᕐᑯᔨᓯᒪᔪᒍᑦ ᐃᓄᒪᓇᖕᓂᒃ ᖁᓕᓪᓗ ᓯᑕᒪᐅᔪᕐᑐᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᓕᖕᓂᒃ ᐊᖓᔪᑦᓯᓂᓪᓚᓃᑦ. ᐃᓚᐅᒍᒪᔪᓪᓗ ᐊᑭᓕᕐᑕᐅᒪᑎᒃ ᐃᓚᐅᒍᓐᓇᑎᓪᓗᒥᑦ. ᖃᐅᔨᒥᐊᕐᕕᒥᑦᓯᒥᑦ, ᑐᑭᓯᑎᓯᒪᔭᑦ ᑕᒪᑐᒪᖓ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᒧᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᓂᖅᒥᑦ ᓯᕐᕈᓚᖓᑎᓇᒥᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᑖᕆᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᑕᐅᓯᒪᕐᑲᑕᐅᓂᖅᒥᓂᒃ, ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑐᒥᓪᓗ

ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖅᑕᐅᔪᕕᓃᑦ ᑕᑯᑦᓯᒥᑦ, ᓅᑦᑐᕕᓃᑦ ᓄᑖᓄᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᔪᐊᓄᑦ, ᐃᓪᓗᖃᑦᓯᐊᓂᕐᓴᐅᓕᕐᓂᖁᑦ, ᖃᓄᐃᙱᓯᐊᓇᐊᖃᕐᓂᑯᓪᓗ ᒪᑭᑕᑦᓯᐊᓇᐊᖃᕐᓂᑯᓪᓗ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᓯᐊᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᓅᑦᑐᕕᓂᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ. ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊᑕᒐ ᑐᑭᓯᒪᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᑦᓴᐅᓯᔪᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᒍᑎᑦᓴᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐙᕕᖕᒥᓂᒃ ᐊᑦᑐᐊᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᐃᓪᓗᓴᓕᐅᓇᐊᓪᓚᑭᒪᕙᑦᑐᓂᒃ.

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ᐃᓪᓗᖃᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᓄᑦᑎᑐᐃᓐᓇᓇᐊᖃᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᓘᓐᓃᑦ, ᑭᐅᒍᑎᓕᒦᖏᓪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐅᑎᒐᔭᕐᓇᒥᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐙᕕᓄᑦ -- ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᐅᑉ ᑕᒪᑐᒪ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑕᐅᓂᕕᓂᖓ ᑐᓴᕐᑎᓯᒍᑎᐅᒐᔭᕐᑫᓄᐊᕐᑎᓄᒍ.

ᐊᐱᕐᓲᑎᕕᓃᑦ ᑲᑎᕐᓯᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᒍᑎᑦᓴᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᐃᓂᐊᕐᓂᖅ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓕᕐᒪᖔᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᒻᒪᖔᑕᓗ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᒍᑎᑦᓴᑦ ᑕᖅᑭᓕᒫᒥ ᐱᖓᓲᔪᕐᑐᓂᓪᓗᓃᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᒧᑦ ('ᐆᑦᑐᑫᐅᑎᑦᓴᓕᐊᕗᑦ') ᓄᑦᑎᑐᖃᓚᐅᕐᑎᓇᒍ ᓄᑖᒧᑦ (289-ᒍᓐᓂᒪᑕ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᒥᐅᖃᑎᒌᑦᑐᓂ 241-ᓂ ᐃᓚᐅᓐᓂᖁᑦ), ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᖅᑮᑦ ᖁᓕᓪᓗ ᑕᓪᓕᒪᓪᓗ (15) - ᖁᓕᓪᓗ ᓯᑕᒪᐅᔪᕐᑐᓐᓄᑦ (18) ᓈᒪᑕ ᓄᑦᑎᑐᐱᓂᐅᑦᑎᓪᓗᒥᑦ ('ᑭᖑᓂᖓᒍᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᕐᒪᖔᑕ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅ'; 102 ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᓕᕐᓂᒥᔪᑦ 87-ᓂᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᒥᐅᖃᑎᒌᑦᑐᓂᑦ ᐁᑰᓇ; ᐃᑭᓐᓂᓴᕕᓃᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᒍᓐᓇᖏᑦ ᓄᑖᒧᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᒧᑦ ᓄᑎᓂᕐᒪᑕ).

ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐅᑎᕕᓃᑦ ᑕᑯᑦᓯᒥᑦ, ᐁᒃᑯᐊ ᓄᑖᒧᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᒧᑦ ᓄᑦᑎᑐᕕᓃᑦ, ᐃᓪᓗᔪᐊᒍᓂᕐᓴᒨᕐᑐᕕᓃᑦ, ᖃᓄᐃᙱᓯᐊᕐᓂᓴᐅᓕᕐᓯᑎᓪᓗ ᒪᑭᑕᑦᓯᐊᓂᕐᓴᐅᓕᕐᓯᑎᓪᓗᑐᕕᓃᑦ.

ᐆᑦᑐᑫᐅᑎᑦᓴᓕᐊᕗᑦ ᑕᑯᑦᓯᒥᑦ ᑭᖑᓂᖓᒍᓪᓗ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᕐᒪᖔᑕ ᖃᐅᔨᒥᐊᕐᓂᓇᓯᒪᔮᑦ, ᓂᓐᓂᐅᑫᓚᐅᑎᓂᖅ (ᐃᓪᓗᐊᑫᓯᕐᒥᐅᒍᖃᑎᒌᑦ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᓚᑎᒃ) ᐃᑯᓪᓚᐅᒥᓯᒪᔮᖅ 66%-ᒥᑦ 20%-ᒧᑦ. ᓯᖁᒥᓯᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᑕᐅᒥᐊᓕᒻᒪᓇᓐᓂ ᐃᓪᓗᒦᑦᑐᑦ ᐃᑭᓕᐅᒥᓐᓂᖁᑦ 35%-ᓂᑦ 14%-ᓄᑦ. ᐊᐱᕐᓯᓚᐅᔪᒻᒥᔭᔮᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᒥᓂᒃ ᖃᓄᖅ ᐃᓯᒪᒋᔭᖃᕐᒪᖔᑕ. ᐆᑦᑐᑫᐅᑎᖃᕐᑐᖓ, ᓄᑦᑎᑐᐱᓂᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐃᓪᓗᑖᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔪᐊᕐᓂᓴᐅᒍᓐᓇᓯᓂᑫᕐᑐᐱᓃᑦ ᓇᔪᕐᑕᒥᓂᒃ, ᐃᓪᓗᒥᐅᖃᑎᒌᑦ ᐃᓅᖃᑎᒌᑦᓯᐊᓂᕐᓴᐅᓕᕐᓯᑎᒃ, ᐃᒻᒥᓂᕐᓯᑭᓐᓇᓂᕐᓴᐅᓕᕐᓯᑎᒃ, ᐃᓪᓗᑖᒥᓂᒃ ᐃᓯᐊᕐᓴᓂᑫᕐᓯᑎᒃ, ᐃᓄᓐᓈᒍᓪᓗ ᓈᒪᓴᓐᓂᑫᕐᓯᑎᒃ.

ᑭᐅᒍᑎᕕᓃᑦ ᑕᑯᑦᓯᒥᑦ ᐃᓯᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᕐᓯᑭᓗᐊᙱᓂᕐᓴᐅᓕᕐᑐᕕᓃᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ, ᐅᓪᓗᑕᒦᓪᓗ ᐅᖃᒐᓗᖕᒋᓂᕐᓴᐅᓕᕐᓯᑎᒃ, ᐊᓂᕐᑎᕐᓂᕐᒥᓂᓪᓗ ᐃᓯᐃᓪᓗᖃᑦᑕᑐᕕᓃᑦ ᐃᑯᓪᓚᐅᒥᓪᓚᓇᑦᑐᕕᓃᑦ ᓄᑦᑎᑐᐊᑫᒥᒃ.

ᖃᓄᐃᙱᓯᐊᓇᐊᖃᕐᓂᑯᑦ ᒪᑭᑕᑦᓯᐊᓇᐊᖃᕐᓂᑯᓪᓗ ᐱᐅᓯᐅᒥᓪᓚᓇᑦᓯᑎᒃ. ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐅᑎᕕᓃᓪᓗ ᑕᑯᑦᓯᒥᑦ ᐃᑉᐱᓇᕐᓯᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᒻᒥᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᒋᐊᑦᓯᐊᓯᒪᓕᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᓅᓯᕐᒥᓂᒃ.

ᓇᓗᓇᙱᑑᓚᓗᐊᖅ ᐃᓪᓗᓯᐊᒍᓂᕐᓴᒧᑦ ᓅᑦᑐᖃᑭᓂ ᐊᓯᑦᔨᓯᒥᐊᕐᓇᑭᓇᐅᓂᖓ ᖃᓄᐃᙱᓯᐊᓇᐊᖃᕐᓂᑯᑦ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓕ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑕᐳᑦ ᓄᐃᑦᓯᒍᑎᐅᕗᖅ ᓯᓪᓕᑕᐅᒥᐊᖓᓂᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᙱᓯᐊᕐᓂᓴᐅᒍᓐᓇᓂᐅᑉ. ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐅᑎᕕᓂᐳᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒍᑎᐅᐳᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᓪᓗ ᐊᑦᑕᑐᐊᑦᓯᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᔪᐊᑦ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᓂᖕᒥᑦ ᓯᖑᓂᖃᕐᓯᒪᑦᓯᐊᓇᐊᖓᓂᒃ ᐃᓪᓗᐃᓂᐊᕐᓂᒥᒃ, ᖃᓄᐃᙱᓯᐊᓇᐊᖃᕐᓂᑯᒥᓪᓗ ᒪᑭᑕᑦᓯᐊᓇᐊᖃᕐᓂᒥᓪᓗ ᓄᑖᒧᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᒧᑦ ᓄᑦᑎᑐᓄᑦ. ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐅᑎᕕᓃᑦ ᓴᐳᑦᔨᒍᑎᑦᓴᓇᓚᖓᕙᖕᒥᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐙᕕᖕᒥᓐᓂ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑏᑦ ᐊᑦᑕᑐᐊᑦᓯᓂᒃ ᐃᓪᓗᓯᐅᓇᐊᓪᓚᑭᒪᕙᑦᑐᑦ. ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔪᐅᑎᑦᓯᒍᓐᓇᓯᒪᓕᑦᑕ ᓄᑖᒥᒃ ᐃᓪᓗᑖᕐᓂᐅᑉ ᐱᐸᓪᓕᕐᑯᑎᐅᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐃᓅᓯᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᙱᓯᐊᓇᐊᑦᓯᐊᑭᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᓂᖕᓚᓂᓂᓪᓗ, ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐱᒻᒪᓇᐅᒻᒪᑦ ᐃᓅᓯᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᙱᓯᐊᓇᐊᖃᕐᓂᑯᓪᓗ ᐊᑦᔨᒥᓴᐅᑎᑕᐅᒥᐊᕐᓂᓴᐅᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥᐅᒍᖃᑎᑦᑎᓄᑦ.

ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑕᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᖃᐅᔨᒥᐊᓪᓚᑭᒪᒍᐱᑦ, ᖃᐅᔨᒥᐊᕐᕕᓴᐅᔨᕗᖅ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᕕᔪᐊᒥ ᐃᓕᓴᐃᒐᓕᐊᓐ ᓇᐸ, ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑎᒪᓇᒥᓴᐅᔪᖅ ᖃᓇᑕᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᕕᒥᓪᓗᒍ. ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑏᑦ ᓇᑯᕐᒦᑐᒻᒪᓇᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᖃᑦᑕᑐᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᒧᑦ, ᐃᓪᓗᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᑲᒪᔩᑦ, ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑏᓪᓗ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑎᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᓂ ᑕᒪᑐᒪ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑕᐅᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑦᓯᔪᐊᖃᑦᑕᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ. ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑕᐅᓂᖓᓂ ᐃᓚᐅᔪᕕᓂᕐᓅᓕᕐᒪᑐᐃᓐᓇᖁᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᒧᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᓕᒫᓅᕐᒪᑎᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᑫᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᐅᓕᒫᓅᕐᒪᑎᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᑫᑎᓪᓗ. ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᖕᒥᑭᑕᐅᓯᒪᔮᑦ ᑐᓴᕐᑎᓯᒍᑎᐅᒍᓐᓇᓂᐊᕐᑐᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᓗ ᐱᓇᓱᐙᕕᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᒧᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᔪᓄᑦ.

[1] ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᔫᑎᓴᐅᓐᓂᖁᖅ ᐱᓇᓱᖃᑎᒋᔭᐅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐱᓇᓱᐙᕖᑦ: ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᐃᓪᓗᓕᕆᓂᖅ, ᑲᑎᕕᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᖓ, ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᐃᓗᓯᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᑦ, ᑯᐯᒃ ᐃᓪᓗᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ, ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐃᓪᓗᓕᕆᔩᑦ, ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᖓᓂ ᓇᐅᓕᒫᓂᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᙱᑦᓯᐊᕐᓂᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᕕᒃ, ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑐᙵᕕᒃ. ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᖁᒥᔭᕗᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᖃᑕᐅᓂᒥᔪᑦ ᐊᓯᐳᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖃᑕᐅᓯᑎᒃ, ᓇᑯᕐᒦᓯᑕᑐ ᐃᓚᓯᕐᑕᒥᓂᒃ ᐱᔭᓐᓂᕐᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑏᓪᓗ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᑐᒥᖓ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖃᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ, ᐱᓗᐊᕐᑐᓗ ᕕᓕᑉ ᑐᕕᓐ, ᑲᓐᓇ ᐱᐲ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒪᓇ ᐱᐊᑭ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑕᐳᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᕐᑎᑕᕕᓂᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᕕᒥᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᓄᓇᓕᑐᕐᑫᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᙱᑦᓯᐊᕐᓂᖕᒥᓂᕐᓚᒃ (Grant #GIR134230) ᐅᑭᐅᑦᑐᒥᓪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑎᐅᖃᑎᒌᓂᑦ, ᐱᓇᓱᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᖕᒥᓄᑦ Centres of Excellence ᑲᓇᑕᒥ. ᒐᓕᐊᓐ ᓇᐸ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᖕᒐᔪᖅᑲᓇᓯᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᓪᓗᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ, ᓄᓇᓕᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᓄᐃᙱᓯᐊᕐᓂᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᓪᓗ. ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑎᐅᔫᖅ ᐃᓕᓴᔨᒧᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᕕᔪᐊᒥ ᒪᑭᐊᓪᒥ, ᑎᒃᑯᐊᑕᐅᓯᒪᒻᒥᓱᓂ ᒪᓕᒐᓕᕆᓂᖃᑕᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᓕᒻᒥᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᙱᓯᐊᓇᐊᖃᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᐃᓄᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥᓗ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᖕᖑᐊᓕᓇᕕᒻᒥᑦ. ᑲᑦᑕᐳ ᕕᓕᐊᑦᓯ ᐃᓕᓴᔨ ᓚᕚᓪ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᕕᔪᐊᓐᓇᓪᓚᕆᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᕕᓐᓂ ᐃᓄᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐋᓐᓂᐊᓯᐅᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᓪᓗ, ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑎᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᕕᖕᖓᓂ Centre de recherche du CHU ᑯᐯᒃ- ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᕕᔪᐊᒥ ᓚᕚᓪᒥ.

Social housing construction makes a difference for people's health and well-being[1]

By Mylène Riva and Christopher Fletcher

Housing conditions have a clear impact on the health and well-being of the people who live in them. Overall, people in overcrowded, run-down and damaged houses tend to be less healthy than those in better houses. For Indigenous Peoples in Canada the ongoing crisis in housing is having an impact on health and is one of the sources of the health difference between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Canadians.

In 2014-2015, over 400 social housing units were constructed in several communities in Nunavik and Nunavut, which meant that a lot of people were going to be moving! The upcoming shift in housing conditions of a relatively large number of people presented an opportunity to better understand the social and health impacts of social housing construction. Consequently, we developed a research project to assess whether moving to a 'new' house is associated with improvements in housing conditions and with health and well-being. This 'new' house or apartment is either a newly constructed unit or an existing house that became available for new tenants to move in. With the support of mayors from each community and in collaboration with organizations responsible for housing, public health, and Inuit values and culture, a team of researchers and

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Across Inuit Nunangat, one in three households is in core housing need, meaning their house requires major repairs, is too small for the number of people living in it, and/or too expensive. In the general Canadian population, only about one in 10 households are in this situation. We know there is an association between poor housing and poor health. But is health affected by changes and improvements in housing conditions? This type of information is needed by housing organizations to encourage new investments in affordable housing in Inuit Nunangat.

community representatives undertook interviews in six communities in Nunavik and six communities in Nunavut.

In each community, households ranked at the top of the waitlist for social housing, i.e. those who were most likely to move, were asked to take part in the project by local housing officers (a household refers to one or more people who would move together). Within households, we invited adults aged 18 years and older to participate. Participation in the project was voluntary. When contacted, we explained to potential participants that their participation in the

Results of the project show that, for those who got to move to a new house, housing conditions, health and well-being significantly improved after the move. This information will support Inuit organizations who favour increasing investments in social housing construction.

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project would not affect their rank on the waitlist, their housing situation or their chance of moving, and that individual information collected would not be shared with housing organizations -- only the results of the project would be shared.

Questionnaires were used to collect a range of information on housing conditions and health status one to six months before ('baseline') people moved to a new house (at this time 289 people in 241 households participated), and 15-18 months after the move ('follow-up'; 102 people in 87 households participated at this time; the number of participants is lower because not everyone got to move to a new house).

Results of the project show that, for those who got to move to a new house, housing conditions, health and well-being significantly improved after the move.

Between baseline and follow-up, the proportion of households living in overcrowded conditions (defined by more than one person per room) decreased from 66% to 20%. The proportion of households living in a house in need of major repairs decreased from 35% to 14%. We also asked participants to tell us about what they thought of their house. For example, after the move people felt that they had greater control of their home environment, were getting along better with people in their house, had more privacy, that their new house was a good reflection of who they are, and that overall they were satisfied with the house.

The answers people provided showed that psychological distress, perceived stress in daily life, and asthma-related symptoms were significantly lower after moving. A significant positive impact on health and well-being. Results also showed that moving was associated with improvements in the sense of control people felt over their lives.

Perhaps it seems obvious that moving to a better and more appropriate house would result in positive health changes. However, this project actually showed that it was true and suggests how it is that health is improved. Our results indicate that social housing construction in Nunavik and Nunavut has significant and positive impacts on housing conditions, and on health and well-being for those who get to move to a new house. The findings give support to those in Inuit organizations who favour increasing investments in social housing construction. We were able to show that new housing raised living conditions and improved health, an important step in reducing social and health inequities with the rest of the Canadian population.

If you would like to know more about the results of this project, please contact Prof. Mylène Riva, the principal investigator of the study at mylene.riva@mcgill.ca. The research team would like to express their deep gratitude to all participants, housing managers, and research assistants in all the communities who made this project possible. Results from this project only apply to participants to the research project and cannot be generalized to the population of Nunavik or Nunavut. Results presented here have been approved for dissemination by Nunavik and Nunavut organizations involved in the research project.

[1] This study was conducted in collaboration with the following organizations: Kativik Municipal Housing Bureau, Kativik Regional Government, Nunavik Regional Board of Health and Social Services, Société d'habitation du Québec, Nunavut Housing Corporation, Government of Nunavut Department of Health, Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated. We acknowledge the contribution of other co-researchers on this project, and we thank graduate students and research assistants involved in the project, and especially Philippe Dufresne, Karine Perreault, and Marie Baron. This project was funded by the Institute of Indigenous Peoples Health of the Canadian Institutes of Health Research (Grant #GIR134230) and by ArcticNet, a Network of Centres of Excellence of Canada. Mylene Riva is Canada Research Chair in Housing, Community, and Health. She is Assistant Professor at McGill University, jointly appointed to the Institute for Health and Social Policy and the Department of Geography. Christopher Fletcher is Full Professor in the Department of Social and Preventive Medicine at Université Laval, and researcher at the Centre de recherche du CHU de Quebec-Université Laval.

ᐅᐱᒍᓱᑉᐳᒍᑦ ᒥᓂ ᖃᓴᓪᓗᐊᒥᒃ ᐃᓄᒃᔪᐊᒥᐅᒥᒃ ᓇᓚᐅᑦᓯᓂᖅᒪᑦ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᑯᑦ ᕿᒥᕿᐊᖏᑦᑕ 115-ᒍᒍᑎᖏᓐᓃᑐᒥᒃ ᓇᓚᐅᑦᓵᑕᐅᔪᒥᒃ. ᓇᓚᐅᑦᓯᔪᕕᓂᖅ ᐊᑦᔨᖑᐊᒥᒃ ᓇᓚᐅᑦᓵᑕᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᓄᕕᒻᐸ 30, 2018ᒥ ᖃᐅᔨᔭᐅᓛᕐᖁᖅ. ᓵᓚᓐᓃᒍᑎᑖᕿᑕᐅᔫᖅ $100.00-ᓂᒃ.

ᓵᓚᓐᓃᒍᑎᑖᕿᓐᓇᐳᑎᑦ $100.00ᓂᒃ ᓇᓚᐅᑦᓯᒍᕕᑦ ᐊᑦᔨᖑᐊᒥᒃ ᑖᑦᓱᒥᖓ. ᑭᐅᒍᑏᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑎᒥᐊᓃᑦ ᑐᖀᕈᑎᒧᑦ ᑕᑲᑐᒧᖓ, ᖃᓇᑕᐅᔭᒃᑯᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᑭᐅᓗᑎᑦ ᐅᕗᖓ ᑐᖀᕐᑎᓗᒍ mdewar@makivik.org.

Mystery Photo Contest
Makivik Corporation
P.O. Box 179
Kuujjuaq, QC
J0M 1C0

ᐅᓈ ᓱᓇ?
WHAT IS THIS?

Congratulations to Minnie B. Kasudluak of Inukjuak who won the Mystery Photo Contest in issue 115 of Makivik Magazine. The winner of this Mystery Photo Contest will be chosen on Nov. 30, 2018. The prize is $100.

You could win $100 if you correctly guess what this mystery photo is. Mail your answer to the address below, or you can email your answer to mdewar@makivik.org.

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ᐅᒥᐊᖅ ᓯᑦᔭᒦᑦᑐᖅ ᓱᑲᓕᐅᑎᔪᕕᓂᐅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᑐᑐᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᒻᒪᕆᖅᑲᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᒥᐅᒍᖅᑲᑎᒦᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ.
A boat on the shore after an exhibition race during the ICC Assembly.

© BOB MESHER

ᖃᖏᕐᓱᒥᐅᖅ ᐃᓄᒻᒪᕆ ᔮᓯ ᐋᓇᖃᑕᖅ ᖃᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓂᑦᔭᐅᓯᔭᕐᑐᖅ ᖃᖏᕐᓱᒥᐅᓂᒃ ᑯᑭᑕᐸᑦᑎᖃᕐᓯᓂ.

Kangirsuk elder Jaasi Annahatak played harmonica with the local backup band during the Arctic Char Music Festival in Kangirsuk this summer.

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Air Inuit

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ᐃᓄᐃᑦ Air Inuit

ᐊᓯᑦᔨᐸᓪᓚᐊᓂᕐᑕᓚᒻᒥᒃ ᐱᕙᓪᓚᐊᓯᒪᓂᖅ
Une histoire d’innovation
A history of innovation

ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᖃᕐᕕᒋᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᕗᖅ ᐊᓂᒍᕐᐳᖅ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑦ 40 ᑌᒪᖕᖕᒐᒥᓂᑦ ᑕᒪᑐᒨᓇᓗ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓚᐊᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᖃᕈᒪᓯᒪᕗᑦ ᐊᓯᒥᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᒍᓐᓀᓗᑎᒃ ᓱᕙᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᖏᕐᖁᒍᒪᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐃᖏᕐᖁᐅᑎᑎᒍᑦ, ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᒍᒪᑦᓯᑎᒃᓗ ᐱᑦᔪᓯᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᐅᑉ ᐃᓄᖏᓐᓂᒃ.

ᐅᓪᓗᒥ, ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᓇᓯᑦᑎᖁᑎᖃᕐᐳᑦ 690-ᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᖃᕐᓯᑎᒃᓗ ᐱᓇᓯᐊᕈᓯᑕᒫᑦ 500 ᐅᖓᑖᓄᑦ ᖃᖓᑕᔫᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᒍᑎᑦᓴᓂᒃ. ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᒍᑎᕆᑦᓯᕆᑦ ᐊᕐᖁᓯᐅᖏᓐᓇᐸᑉᐳᑦ—ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᑕᑯᑦᓴᐅᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᕆᔭᖓᑦ ᐊᓯᑦᔨᐸᓪᓚᐊᔪᒥᒃ ᐱᕙᓪᓚᐊᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᓕᖕᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᖃᕐᓂᒥᒃ: ᓃᕐᓗ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᖅ ᑖᔅ8-300-ᓕᒃ ᐃᓗᐊᒍᑦ ᐊᓯᑦᔨᑐᕐᓯᒍ ᐃᓄᑦᑕᐅᑎᐅᓗᓂᓗ 45-ᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑕᐅᑦᓯᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᓯᒍᓐᓇᓯᓂ 4,000-ᓂᒃ ᐅᖁᒣᓐᓂᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᓯᒍᓐᓇᓯᓂ; ᑖᔅ8-300-ᓕᖃᕐᓯᑎᒃᓗ ᐅᓯᑲᑦᑕᐅᑎᑐᐃᓐᓇᓕᐊᓇᒪᔭᒥᓐᓂᒃ, ᐃᓄᐃᑦᑯᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᓖᒪᒥ ᑖᒃᑯᓘᕙᑦ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᓂᒃ ᐃᖏᕐᖁᑎᑕᖃᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᖃᖓᑕᓂᕐᒥᓂ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᐅᔮᕐᑎᓯᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᒍᓐᓇᑐᑐᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᑎᒍᑦ ᑫᕙᑦᑐᓕᑦᑎᒍᑦ — ᐊᓯᖏᓪᓗ ᐅᖃᕐᓴᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᑦ! ᐃᓄᐃᑦᑯᑦ ᐆᑦᑐᕋᐅᑎᑦᓯᐊᖑᕗᑦ ᐊᓯᑦᔨᐸᓪᓚᐊᓂᐅᑉ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖓᓄᑦ.

Air Inuit est née il y a 40 ans de la volonté d’un peuple désirant être maître de sa propre destinée en transport aérien et de se mettre au service du peuple du Nunavik.

La société aérienne emploie aujourd’hui environ 690 personnes et propose plus de 500 vols par semaine. Depuis ses débuts, Air Inuit est le symbole d’un peuple innovateur: elle a modifié un appareil Dash-8-300 afin qu’il puisse recevoir 45 passagers et 4000 lb de cargo, converti un Dash-8-300 en avion tout cargo, a été l’unique opérateur au Canada à offrir un service de divertissement à bord d’appareils turbopropulsés, etc. Air Inuit est orientée vers l’avenir. Jeune, efficace et visionnaire, elle est un modèle d’évolution exemplaire.

Air Inuit was born 40 years ago as the expression of a people’s willing to be the masters of their own destiny in regards to air transport, and the desire to be of service to the people of Nunavik.

Today, Air Inuit employs 690 individuals and offers more than 500 flights per week. Air Inuit has continually blazed a trail—a reflection of its innovative founding people: a Dash-8-300 modified to accommodate 45 travellers and 4,000 pounds of cargo; a Dash-8-300 converted into an all-cargo plane; Air Inuit is the only Canadian air operator to offer entertainment services on turboprop aircraft — the list goes on! Without a doubt, Air Inuit is future oriented. Young, efficient, visionary: Air Inuit is the example *par excellence* of evolution itself.

ᐃᓄᐃᑦ

ᐱᔪᓐᓇᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᖃᕐᐳᖅ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑲᑦᑕᐅᑎᒍᑎᕐᑎᓯᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᓯᑲᑦᑕᐅᑎᒍᑎᕐᑎᓯᓂᒃᑯᓗ. ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂᒃ 55-ᒥᒃ ᑭᓯᑦᔨᑎᓕᒪᒥ ᐃᑳᖓᔪᑯᑖᑉ ᖁᑖᓂ, ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᑐᑦᓯᒪᐅᑎᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᖃᕐᓯᓂ ᑕᕐᕋᒥᑦ ᓯᕿᓂᕐᒧᑦ. ᐱᔪᓇᒪᓂᖃᕐᓯᓂᓗ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᓂᖃᕐᓯᓂᓗ ᐃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᓂᒃ ᑭᒐᑐᑦᑕᖃᕐᓯᓂ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᖃᕐᕕᒋᑦᑕᐅᔪᖅ.

Air Inuit

Pour permettre aux passagers et aux marchandises de circuler. Pour relier les communautés entre elles au nord du 55e parallèle et faire le pont vers le sud. Pour la fierté et le succès d’une compagnie inuite.

Air Inuit

Enabling travellers and cargo to move. Linking communities north of the 55th parallel, and linking north and south. Representing the pride and success of an Inuit company.

ᓵᓕ ᒍᐊᑦ
ᒪᑭᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᐊᖓᔪᖅᑳᒪᖓ

Charlie Watt Sr.
Président de la Société Makivik
President of Makivik Corporation

ᐱᔪᙳᒪᒫᙳᑦᓱᖓ ᐅᐱᒍᓱᑉᐳᖓ ᐃᓄᐃᑦᑯᓂᒃ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓂ 40-ᓂ ᐊᓂᒍᐃᓕᕐᒪᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᖅᑲᖅᕕᐅᓱᓂ. ᓱᓕᔪᒥᒃ ᑖᓐᓇ ᐱᔭᕐᑲᕐᓯᒪᓂᐅᑦᓱᓂ ᐅᓂᒃᑲᐅᓯᑦᓯᐊᖑᒻᒪᑦ, ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᖏᑦᑐᖅ, ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔩᓕᙳᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᖅᕕᐅᔪᓕᒫᓄᑲᔅᒃ ᑕᒫᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᕐᔪᐊᑎᓐᓂ. ᐊᕐᕌᒍᐃᑦ 40 ᐊᓂᒍᕐᐳᑦ ᑌᑦᓱᒪᓂ ᓄᓇᕕᒃ ᓱᖏᕐᑑᑎᑦᓴᓯᐊᓂᒃ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔩᑎᒍᑦ ᐱᑦᔪᔾᔾᑲᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᖖᖏᒪᑦ; ᓯᕗᓕᕐᑎᓗᖓ, ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐊᐅᓚᖏᐊᓯᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᕙᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᖃᓯᑦᓱᑕ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᑖᓂᓪᓗ ᒥᕝᕕᓕᐅᖃᑦᑕᓯᑦᓱᑕ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᕐᓂᐊᕕᓕᐅᖃᑦᑕᓯᑦᓱᑕᓗ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᐃᓘᓐᓇᖏᓐᓂ. ᐅᓪᓗᒥᓕ ᐱᔪᙳᒪᑎᑉᐹᑎᒍᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦᑯᑦ!

Je suis très fier de féliciter Air Inuit à l’occasion de son 40e anniversaire. Cette entreprise est assurément une réussite, non seulement pour les habitants du Nunavik, mais aussi pour le secteur du transport aérien de notre pays. Il y a 40 ans, il manquait un service aérien fiable aux communautés du Nunavik. Sous ma direction, nous avons décidé de changer les choses. Nous avons créé Air Inuit et construit des pistes et des terminaux modernes dans toutes les communautés. Aujourd’hui, je peux dire que nous sommes très fiers d’Air Inuit!

I take great pride in congratulating Air Inuit on its 40th anniversary. It has certainly been a success story, not only for the people of Nunavik but also for the airline industry in this country. 40 years ago the communities of Nunavik lacked a dependable airline service; under my leadership we did something about that and started Air Inuit and built modern runways and terminals in all of the communities. Today you make us proud, Air Inuit!

ᓄᐊ ᑕᔭᕋ
ᑲᑎᒃᒃᓯᔩᑦ ᓯᕗᓕᖅᑎᒃᓯᑦ

Noah Tayara
Président du conseil d’administration
Chairman of the Board

ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓯᒪᓂᖃᒻᒪᕆᑉᐳᑦ ᐊᑑᑎᓯᒪᔾᒥᓂᒃ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓂ 40-ᓂ ᐊᓂᒍᖅᑐᓂ. ᐃᒋᕐᕆᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᖃᓇᐊᖕᖏᓯᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᓕᑲᓪᓚᒥᒃ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᓯᒪᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᐳᐦᓕᐊᓗᒻᒧᑦ 737-ᓕᒻᒧᕐ, ᐱᒋᐊᕐᕕᓕᐅᑎᒍᑎᖃᖅᓯᒪᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᒪᕈᓕᐊᓗᒻᒥᒃ 748-ᒥ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᓯᒪᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᒋᕐᕆᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᓕᑐᐊᖕᒍᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑖᓴ8-300-ᓕᐅᑦᓱᓂ ᐱᐅᒃᑯᑎᓂᓪᓗ ᐃᑦᓯᕕᓐᓂᓗ ᐅᓯᑲᑦᑕᐅᑎᒍᑎᓕᐊᕕᓂᕐᒥᓂᒃ, ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᑦᓴᒋᔦᑐᓴᐅᕗᒍᑦ ᐱᔪᓇᓂᖃᑦᓯᐊᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᖃᓇᐊᒥᒃ ᑐᓂᒪᑦᓯᐊᓱᑎᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᒥᒍᓪᓗ ᐱᒍᓐᓇᓂᒃᑯᓗ ᑐᓂᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᓂᖃᑦᓯᐊᖁᓪᓗᒍ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓃᑦ-ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖃᑦᓱᒍ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᓕᖃᕕᖓᓐᓂᒃ. ᑭᒡᒐᑐᖅᓱᖓ ᑲᑎᒃᒃᓯᔨᓂᒃ, ᓇᑯᕐᒦᐳᖓ ᐱᖃᓱᑦᑎᑎᓐᓂᒃ, ᐃᑭᒪᔨᐊᖃᕙᑦᑕᑎᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᓴᐳᑦᔨᓯᒪᕙᓐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦᑯᓂᒃ ᕿᒍᓂᑦᑎᓂᓗ, ᐅᓪᓗᒥᐅᔪᖅᓗ ᓯᕗᓂᑦᓴᑎᓐᓂᓗ.

Que de chemin parcouru par Air Inuit en 40 ans! Du Beaver au Boeing 737, du HS748 au seul opérateur de l’avion cargo Dash-8-300 que nous avons créé, nous pouvons à juste titre souligner le travail exceptionnel de notre équipe d’employés dévoués, qui ont consacré leurs connaissances et leurs talents à la réussite de notre compagnie aérienne, celle des Inuits du Nunavik. Au nom du conseil d’administration, je remercie nos employés, nos clients et nos propriétaires, qui ont soutenu, soutiennent encore et vont continuer à soutenir Air Inuit.

Air Inuit has come a long way in the past 40 years. From the operation of a Beaver to the Boeing 737, from the HS748 to the sole operator of the Dash-8-300 freighter that it has created, we can certainly highlight the performance of our team of employees that have dedicated their knowledge and talent towards the success of our Nunavik Inuit-owned airline. On behalf of the Board, thank you to our employees, customers and owners for supporting Air Inuit in the past, present and future.

ᐱᑕ ᐋᑕᒥ
ᐃᓄᐃᑦᑯᑦ ᐊᖓᔪᖅᖄᒪᕆᖓᑦ

Pita Aatami
Président d'Air Inuit
President of Air Inuit

ᐃᖏᕐᕋᑎᑦᓯᓇᓱᖕᓂᖅ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᓱᓕᔪᒥᒃ ᓵᖕᖓᔅᓴᑕᖅᑲᕐᐳᖅ. ᐃᖏᕐᕋᑎᑕᖅᑲᕐᓂᖅ ᑕᕐᕋᒥ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓂ 40-ᓂ ᐱᔭᕐᑲᕐᓯᒪᓂᓪᓚᕆᐅᒐᖅ. ᐃᓄᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᓂᒃ ᑭᒡᒐᑐᕐᑐᖓ, ᓇᓗᓀᕆᒍᒪᒐᖓ ᓇᖏᐊᕐᓇᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᑑᑎᔭᕐᑲᓪᓗᐊᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᖕᖏᓂᑦᑎᓂᒃ, ᐱᑦᓯᐊᑐᒻᒪᕆᖕᓂᓗ ᐱᑦᔪᔪᒍᑎᕐᑲᕐᐸᓱᑕ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᓪᓗ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᕕᓕᐅᑎᒍᑎᕐᑲᕐᑲᑦᑕᓯᒪᑦᓱᑕ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᖏᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᓂ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓂ ᐊᑑᑎᓯᒪᓕᕐᑕᑎᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓗᖏᕐᑐᓱᖓᓗ ᓇᑯᕐᒦᐳᖓ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᑎᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᔪᓇᒪᓇᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᓂᐊᕐᓂᕐᑲᕐᓱᑎᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᐸᐸᒪᑕ, ᐃᓄᐃᒃᑯᑎᒍᓪᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᕐᑲᕐᐸᑐᓂᒃ ᑲᔪᓯᔪᒥᒃ ᖁᓚᕐᓂᕐᑲᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᓇᑎᒃ ᐱᐅᓯᕐᑲᕐᐸᒪᑕ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᓖᓪᓗ ᐅᑉᐱᕆᔭᕐᑲᑦᓯᐊᓱᑎᒃ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᕐᑯᑎᒥᖕᓂᒃ ᐱᐅᓯᕐᑲᕐᐸᓂᖏᑦ ᐅᐱᒋᕙᒃᑲ. ᐃᓅᓐᓇᓱᖕᓂᒃ ᐅᕐᑲᐅᑦᓴᒐᖓ ᓇᖏᐊᕐᓇᖏᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᕐᑲᑦᓯᐊᕐᑲᑦᑕᓂᐊᕐᑯᓪᓗᓯ ᓄᓇᕕᐅᑉ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᕐᑯᑎᖏᑎᒍᑦ.

Si exploiter une compagnie aérienne est déjà un défi en soi, exploiter une compagnie aérienne dans le Nord pendant 40 ans est une véritable prouesse. Au nom des Inuits du Nunavik, je tiens à souligner le dossier de sécurité exceptionnel d'Air Inuit, la haute qualité de son service et ses multiples innovations au cours des dernières décennies. Tout cela n'aurait pas été possible sans son équipe. Je veux d'ailleurs remercier sincèrement nos employés pour leur travail extraordinaire, nos clients pour leur confiance indéfectible et nos propriétaires parce qu'ils croient en leur compagnie aérienne. Je vous souhaite à toutes et à tous un excellent voyage à bord de la compagnie aérienne du Nunavik.

Operating an airline is certainly a challenge. Operating a northern airline for 40 years is an achievement. On behalf of the Nunavik people, I would like to acknowledge the exceptional safety record, high-quality service and multiple innovations that the Air Inuit team has delivered over the past decades and sincerely thank our employees for their impressive performance, our customers for their continuous confidence and our owners for believing in their airline. I would like to wish all of you safe travels aboard the Airline of Nunavik.

11 novembre 1975

ᐊᑎᓕᐅᕐᑲᑎᒌᒍᑎᕐᑲᕐᓂᕐᒃ ᔪᒥᓯ ᐯ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑯᐯᒃ ᑕᕐᕋᖓᑕ ᐊᖏᕐᑲᑎᒌᒍᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ. ᕈᐯᕐ ᐳᕋᓵ, ᓵᓕ ᒍᐊᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᐱᑎ ᓄᖕᖓᒃ

Signature de *la Convention de la Baie-James et du Nord québécois (CBJNQ). Robert Bourassa, Charlie Watt Sr. et Zebedee Nungak.*

Official signing *of the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement (JBNQA). Robert Bourassa, Charlie Watt Sr. and Zebedee Nungak.*

1975

ᐊᖏᕐᑲᑎᒌᒍᑏᑦ ᐃᓂᖦᖢᑕᐅᔪᑦ—ᔪᒥᓯ ᐯ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑯᐯᒃ ᑕᕐᕋᖓᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᕐᑲᑎᒌᒍᑏᑦ; ᓄᐃᑦᓯᒍᑎᐅᓕᕐᐳᑦ ᓄᑖᒥᒃ ᐱᐅᓯᕐᒥᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᒥᐅᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᕐᑲᐅᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᓂᒃ ᐃᓐᓄᐃᓯᒪᒍᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ.

Un accord a été conclu en lien avec la Convention de la Baie-James et du Nord québécois (CBJNQ). Il s’agit du premier traité de revendications territoriales du Canada.

An agreement is established—the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement (JBNQA). It heralds a new era in Canada for Aboriginal land claims.

MINISTÈRE DES TRANSPORTS

Direction de l'aviation civile

CERTIFICAT D'EXPLOITATION
TRANSPORTEUR AÉRIEN

NUMÉRO 4253

Le présent certificat est délivré avec l'autorisation du Ministre, en vertu de la Loi sur l'aéronautique, et atteste que

Air Inuit Ltée

possède le matériel nécessaire et est en mesure d'exploiter avec sécurité, en qualité de transporteur aérien, sur la route ou dans la région mentionnée ci-après, les services aériens commerciaux à l'égard desquels le Comité des transports aériens de la Commission canadienne des transports lui a délivré un permis, sous réserve des spécifications et conditions d'exploitation mentionnées aux présentes.

NOTA: Le présent certificat n'est pas un permis d'exploitation de services aériens commerciaux en vertu de la Loi sur l'aéronautique Part II article 16.

ROUTE, RÉGION OU BASE DE L'EXPLOITANT — entre points déterminés:

CLASSE DE SERVICE — Classe 3 points déterminés

Fort Chimo, Aupaluk, Deception Bay,
Sugluk, Payne Bay, Koartak, N.W.T.

Base d'exploitation: Aéroport de Fort Chimo, P.Q.

Date de délivrance 28 août 1978

1978

ᑌᑦᓱᒪᓂ ᔦᒥᓯ ᐯᒥ ᑰᒎᓗᒻᒥᒃ ᐃᑯᒪᐅᑎᓚᐅᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᑭᐊᓯᑎᓪᓗᑎᑦ, ᑕᑯᔅᐅᓚᕐᕐᑯᖅ, ᓱᖏᕐᑐᑎᐅᒍᓐᓇᓯᐊᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᒍᑎᑖᓇᐊᕐᑲᓛᓚᓇᐊᖅ. ᑕᒪᑐᒥᖓᓗ ᑭᖖᒎᒪᓇᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᐱᒍᓐᓇᕐᑯᓪᓗᑎᑦ, ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒃ ("ᒪᑭᒍᓐᓇᕐᑯᓪᓗᓯ" ᐃᓄᒃᑎᑐᑦ) ᓴᕐᑭᑎᑕᐅᓚᕐᐳᖅ ᐃᓂᓪᓗᒍᑎᕐᑲᕐᐳ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᕐᒥᓂᒃ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᓚᓇᒍᑎᔅᓯᒥᓂᒃ, ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᓇᒻᒥᓂᕆᔭᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᓚᑐᕐᑲᕐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᓄᑦ.

Lorsque le *projet hydroélectrique de la Baie-James débute, la nécessité d'un service de transport aérien régulier et fiable dans cette région devient une évidence. C'est dans ce contexte que la Société Makivik («se lever» en Inuktitut) est née et a créé Air Inuit, sa propre ligne aérienne, propriété exclusive du peuple autochtone du Nunavik.*

When the *James Bay Hydroelectric project begins, it becomes clear that regular, reliable air transport in the region is a necessity. To meet this need, Makivik Corporation (Makivik signifying «to rise up» in Inuktitut) is born and establishes its own airline, Air Inuit, owned exclusively by the Aboriginal people of Nunavik.*

28 août 1978

ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᖏᑦ ᐱᔭᕐᑲᐳᓐᓇᓯᒍᑦ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᓂᒃ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᐅᑦᓯᓂ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᒥᒃ, ᓂᐅᕕᕐᐳᓗ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᒥ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᓕᑲᓪᓚᐅᓯᓂ de Havilland-ᑯᑦ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᓚᐊᕕᓂᖓᓐᓂᒃ, ᒪᕐᕉᓂᓪᓗ ᒪᕐᕈᓚᐊᕈᕐᑖᓯᑎᒃ, ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᒧ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᓚᑲᓪᓚᑭᐊᓪᓚᒥᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᒻᒪᓇᐅᓂᔅᓴᐅᓯᓂ DHC-3-ᓚᒻᒥᒃ ᑖᓐᓇ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᓲᖕᒍᒍᓐᓀᑎᑕᐅᒪᓚᕐᑐᖅ ᑰᒃᔪᐊᒥ ᒥᑦᓱᒪᓚᕐᓯᓂᓗ.

Un certificat d'exploitation est délivré à la compagnie aérienne Air Inuit. Il s'ensuit l'achat d'un de Havilland Beaver, de deux Twin Otter, d'un Single Otter et d'un DHC-3 basés à Kuujjuaq.

Air Inuit earns its air operator certificate, and purchases a de Havilland Beaver aircraft, two Twin Otters, a Single Otter, and a DHC-3. The newly minted airline makes its home in Kuujjuaq.

ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᑲᕙᒪᖓᑕ ᐊᖓᔪᖅᖄᒪᕇᖓ Pierre-Elliot Trudeau/ᐱᐋᕐ ᐃᓪᓚᐊᑦ ᑐᕈᓘ ᐃᕐᓂᒥᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᖃᕐᓱᓂ ᐃᓐᓂᐊᓱᔪᖅ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖓᓄᑦ, ᑰᒃᔪᐊᒧᑦ.

Le premier *ministre Pierre Elliott Trudeau et ses fils en vacances dans le Grand Nord. Kuujjuaq.*

Prime Minister *Pierre Elliott Trudeau and sons vacationing in the Canadian North. Kuujjuaq.*

© Société Makivik / Makivik Corporation

1983

ᐃᓅᐃᑦ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᖏᑦ ᓂᐅᕕᖅᐳᑦ Austin Airways/ᐋᔅᑕ ᐃᐊᒍᐄᔅᑯᓐᓂᒃ, ᑕᖅᑭᒥ ᖃᖓᑕᓐᓇᖏᑦ ᑕᓱᐅᔾᖅᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᐅᐃᒍᑖᖅᐳᑦ. ᑖᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᓂᐅᕕᐊᖅᑲᖅᓂᒥᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᖏᑕ ᒪᖅᐳᓪᓚᐳᖅᑯᑎᖏᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᙱᒍᓇᐊᖅᐳᑦ ᓯᑕᒪᐅᔪᖅᑰᓯᕗᑦᑐ.

Air Inuit achète Austin Airways, dont les routes aériennes du Nord longent la côte est de la baie d'Hudson. Elle porte à huit sa flotte de Twin Otter.

Air Inuit purchases Austin Airways, whose northern flight routes extend along Hudson Bay's east coast. The purchase brings Air Inuit's fleet of Twin Otters to a total of eight.

1988

ᔮᓂ ᒣᐸ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᓂᒃ ᐊᑦᑕᑐᐊᖃᖅᕕᖁᑎᖓ, ᐃᖏᕐᕋᑎᑦᓯᔪᑎᖃᕐᐸᑐᖅ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᓕᑲᓪᓚᓂᒃ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᓂᒃ ᐅᐱᕐᖓᓴᒥ ᐊᐅᑦᓴᕉᑕᓇᓂᖓᓂ, ᐃᓚᑖᙳᐳᖅ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᖃᖅᕕᖁᑎᑖᖑᑎᐊᓪᓚᓂᕐᒥᒍᑦ.

***L'entreprise Johnny** May's Air Charters, qui exploite des Single Otter et des Beaver durant la saison de dégel, devient une filiale d'Air Inuit.*

***Johnny May's** Air Charters, which operates Single Otter and Beaver aircraft during the melt season, becomes a subsidiary of Air Inuit.*

1985

ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᖏᑦ ᓂᐅᕕᖅᐳᖅ ᒪᕐᕈᓕᐊᓘᑦᓯᓂ Hawker Siddeley 748-ᓕᒻᒥᒃ, ᑰᒃᔪᐊᕌᐱᒻᒥᓗ ᑐᑦᑕᕕᖃᖅᑎᓗᒍ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᑎᑕᐅᓂᖃᖃᑦᑕᓕᖅᐳᖅ. ᑭᖑᓂᐊᒍᑦ ᑐᑦᑕᕕᖓ ᓄᑦᑎᑕᐅᓕᓚᐅᔪᒻᒥᔪᖅ ᑰᓐᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᓄᑦ (LG2)-ᒧᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᒍᑎᐅᓯᑦᓯᓂ ᐅᓯᑲᑦᑕᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᒃᑯᔫᒻᒪᕆᓐᓂᒧ (ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᓗᐊᙳᐊᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᑎᓄᑦ) ᑕᕐᕋᒥ ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᑐᓕᒫᓄᑦ.

Air Inuit fait l'acquisition d'un premier Hawker Siddeley 748. On commence à assurer des vols à partir de Kuujjuaraapik, base qui sera transférée à La Grande (LG2) pour répondre à la demande croissante de transport de marchandises et de machinerie lourde dans la région, surtout pour l'exploitation minière.

Air Inuit acquires its first Hawker Siddeley 748 and begins operating from a base in Kuujjuaraapik. That base is later relocated to La Grande (LG2) to meet growing demand for cargo and heavy machinery transport (primarily used for mining operations) throughout the north.

1992

ᐱᓪᓚᕆᒻᒥᒃ ᐱᑐᕐᓯᒪᐅᑎᖃᑎᖃᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᐃᓂᓪᓗᓂᖃᕐᐳᑦ:
ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᓲᖏᑦ ᐊᑎᓕᐅᖃᑎᐆᖃᑕᐅᒍᖅ
ᐃᖏᕐᕋᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᑎᒍᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᒍᑦᔾᒍᑎᐅᓂᐊᓕᕐᑐᒥᒃ
ᐱᓇᓱᖃᑎᐅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑯᐯᒃᑯᑦ-ᐃᑯᒪᓕᕆᔨᖏᑦ.

Affiliation importante: *Air Inuit signe un contrat opérationnel avec Hydro-Québec.*

An important *affiliation is established: Air Inuit signs an operating contract with Hydro-Québec.*

1995

ᐃᓂᓪᓚᑕᐅᓂᖃᕐᐳᖅ ᐱᑐᕐᓯᒪᐅᑎ ᒪᓐᑐᕆᐊᒥᑦ
ᑕᓯᐅᔭᕐᔪᐊᓗᑦ, ᓯᕗᓪᓕᕚᖑᓐᓂᒃ ᑖᔅ-8-100-ᑖᑦ
ᐊᑐᓇᐊᖕᖕᖑᓯᑦᓱᑎᒃ.

Établissement d'une liaison entre Montréal et la côte de l'Hudson avec un premier Dash-8-100.

Establishment of a «flights» between Montreal and the Hudson Bay coast with the first Dash-8-100.

20th Nunavik Rotors
ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᖁᓕᒥᒍᓛᑦ

1998

ᓴᕿᑭᑎᑕᐅᓂᖃᕐᐳᑦ ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥ ᖁᓕᒥᒍᓛᑦ (ᑰᒃᔪᐊᒥᑦᓯᑎᒃ) ᓂᐅᕕᐊᕐᔪᒻᒥᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᖁᓕᒥᒍᓕᒃ Astar AS350 ᓂᐅᕕᕐᑕᐅᓯᓂ Aérospatiale France-ᒧᓐᓂᑦ: ᖁᓕᒥᒍᓕᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᑦᔪᔾᔨᑏᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑕᐅᓂᖃᓪᓚᓈᓯᕗᖅ, ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᖏᓪᓗ ᓇᓪᓕᐅᓂᕐᓯᐅᕈᑎᖃᕐᐳᑦ ᐊᕐᕋᒍᓂ 20-ᓂ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᑎᑕᐅᓂᖃᓕᕐᓂᒥᓂᒃ!

Création de Nunavik Rotors (basée à Kuujjuaq) et achat d'un Astar AS350 d'Aérospatiale: le service de transport par hélicoptère est né. Il fête aujourd'hui ses 20 ans!

Creation of Nunavik Rotors (based in Kuujjuaq) and the purchase of an Astar AS350 from Aérospatiale France: helicopter service has officially begun, and celebrates its 20th birthday!

1999

ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᖏᑦ, ᐁᐸᐯᖃᕐᓯᓂ ᒪᑭᕝᕕᒥᒃ, ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᓯᔪᑎᖃᓱᒍᖅ ᐃᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᐱᓇᓱᒍᑎᓂᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᔪᑎᒋᓂᐊᓕᕐᑕᒥᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᔪᑎᑎᒍᑦ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᐅᑎᖃᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓄᑦ (ᐊᑭᑭᓕᒋᐊᕐᓯᒪᖃᑦᑕᓕᕐᑐᑎᒃ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᐅᑏᑦ, ᑮᓇᐅᔭᑎᒍᓪᓗ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᔪᑎᐅᑐᑎᒃ, ᐊᓯᖏᑎᒍᓪᓗ).

Air Inuit, *conjointement avec la Société Makivik, lance le programme Ilaujuq, visant à rendre le transport aérien plus accessible aux Inuits (tarifs réduits, aide financière, etc.).*

Air Inuit, *in conjunction with Makivik Corporation, launches the Ilaujuq Program to make air transport more accessible to Inuit (reduced prices, financial assistance, etc.).*

2008

ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᖏᑦ ᓂᐅᕕᐊᖃᕐᐳᑦ ᓱᒍᓪᓕᐹᖑᔪᑎᖓᓂᒃ ᐳᔭᓕᐊᑐᐃᑦ — ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᒥᒃ Boeing 737-200C-ᓕᒻᒥᒃ, ᐃᖏᕐᕋᑎᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᑐᒥᒃ ᕿᕐᓱᑎᑎᕐᓯᒪᖕᖏᑐᒧᑦ ᓄᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᒧᑦ ᒥᒍᓐᓇᓱᓂ ᐋᕐᕿᑕᐅᒪᑦᓱᓂᓗ ᑕᕐᕋᒥ ᖃᖓᑕᕕᐅᓲᓄᑦ ᐊᕐᖁᑎᓄᑦ. ᒪᓐᑐᕚᒥᑦ ᐳᕕᕐᓂᑐᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᒍᓐᓇᓱᒐᑦ. ᐳᔭᓕᐊᓘᑉ ᐁᐸᖓ ᓂᐅᕕᐊᖑᒐᖅ 2010-ᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ.

Air Inuit achète son premier jet! Il s'agit d'un Boeing 737-200C capable d'opérer sur pistes de gravier et adapté aux missions nordiques, offrant la liaison entre Montréal et Puvirnituq. Le deuxième suivra en 2010.

Air Inuit purchases its first jet—a Boeing 737-200C, able to operate on gravel runways and adapted to northern flight routes. A route between Montreal and Puvirnituq is established. A second jet is purchased in 2010.

ᓴᐅᒥᐊᓃᓐᓂᓴᖅ, D8-300-ᓕᒃ ᑕᐅᑦᑐᖅᑳᕕᓂᖅᒥᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᑐᖅ
ᐊᑖᓂᖅᓯᖅ, D8-300-ᓕᒃ ᑕᐅᑦᑐᑭᓕᖅᒥᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᑐᖅ.

À gauche, *le Dash-8-300 avec ses couleurs d'origine. Ci-dessous, le Dash-8-300 avec ses couleurs actuelles.*

To the left, *the Dash-8-300 in its original colours. Below, the Dash-8-300 in its current colours.*

2010

ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᒥ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᐹᖅ: ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓴᖅᑭᑎᓯᔪᑎᖃᖅᐳᖅ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᐹᑦᓯᐊᒥᒃ ᐃᓘᓐᓇᓂ-ᐅᓯᑲᑦᑕᐅᑎᒥᒃ D8-300-ᓕᐅᑦᓱᓂ. ᑖᓐᓇ D8-300-ᓕᒃ ᐃᑦᓯᕙᑦᑕᐅᑎᐅᑦᓱᓂ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᖅ ᓄᑕᐅᓯᓖᑭᐊᖅᐳᖅ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᖅᑯᑎᓂᒃ ᓄᖅᑲᕈᓐᓇᓯᔪᑎᐅᓚᒥ ᒪᖅᕋᓕᐊᓗᒻᒧᑦHS748-ᓕᒻᒧᑦ.

Première mondiale: Air Inuit crée le premier Dash-8-300 tout cargo pour ses opérations de fret. Cet appareil viendra moderniser la flotte en permettant le retrait des HS748.

A world-first: Air Inuit creates the first ever all-cargo Dash-8-300 for its cargo operations. That Dash-8-300 cargo airplane modernizes the fleet by permitting the retirement of HS748 aircraft.

ᐃᓄᐃᑦ
Air Inuit

2012

ᓄᑖᒥᓪᓗ ᑕᑯᑦᓴᒥᒃ ᕿᓇᐅᓂᖅᒥᓅᓕᖓᔪᒥᒃ ᓴᖅᕿᑎᑦᓯᔪᑦ. ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᔭᕇᖅᑕᖅᑲᖅᐳᑦ ᓴᓇᔭᒥᓂᒃ ᐊᒥᓱᐃᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᕝᕕᐅᖅᑲᑦᑕᓛᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᖃᐅᑎᒥᒃ ᒪᓐᑐᕆᐊᒥ, ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᖁᑎᖏᑕ ᑐᑦᑕᕕᖓᓂ.

Une nouvelle identité visuelle est créée. Air Inuit finalise la construction de son centre technique à Montréal, où est basée toute sa flotte.

A new visual identity is created. Air Inuit finalizes the construction of its technical center in Montreal, where its fleet is based.

2017

ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᖅᑏᑦ ᐊᖓᔪᖅᖄᖓ ᒥᓚᐊᔅᓴ ᖁᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᒍᑎᖏᑎᒍᑦ ᓱᕗᓪᓕᐹᖑᑦᓯᓂ ᐊᕐᓇᐅᓯᓂ ᐃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᓯᓂ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᖅᑎᖑᕐᐳᖅ ᐊᓪᓚᑖᖅᕕᑯᓪᓗ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᐅᑎᑦᓴᔪᑦ ᐊᑦᔨᖑᐊᖓᓂᒃ ᐱᑕᓖᑦ ᓴᖅᑭᑎᑕᐅᕗᖅ. ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᖅᑏᑦ ᐊᖓᔪᖅᖄᖓᑦ ᖁᓂ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᖅᑎᐅᓚᑉᐳᖅ ᑖᔅ8-300-ᓕᐅᑦᓯᓂ ᐃᓄᖕᓂᑐ ᐃᑦᓯᕙᖕᓂᑐ ᐅᓯᑲᑦᑕᐅᑎᒥ.

La commandante *Melissa Haney entre dans l’histoire: elle est la première femme commandante inuite. Elle pilote un appareil Dash-8-300. Un timbre à son effigie a été émis.*

Captain Melissa *Haney makes history as the first female Inuk captain and a commemorative stamp is issued with her likeness. Captain Haney flies a Dash-8-300.*

2018

ᓴᓇᔭᐅᑎᑦᓯᓂᖅ ᐱᖓᔪᑦᓴᖓᓂᒃ ᐳᔪᓚᐊᑐᐃᑦ Boeing 737-200C-ᓖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᑐ King Air 350-ᓕᐅᑉ ᐁᑉᐸᓴᖓᓂᒃ.

Mise en service d’un troisième Boeing 737-200C et d’un deuxième King Air 350.

Commissioning of a third Boeing 737-200C and a second King Air 350.

ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᓪᓚᕈᓐᓇᐳᖅ ᑭᖕ ᐃᐊ 100-ᓕᒃ: C-GAIK-ᒥᒃ ᐊᓪᓚᖃᕐᓯᓂ.

Retrait d'un *King Air 100: C-GAIK.*
Retirement of *one of the King Air 100: C-GAIK.*

ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᖅ ᖃᖓᑕᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᓱᖃᑦᓯᒍᑎᖃᕐᓂᖅ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᐅᔾᔭᑦᓴᔭᓂᒃ ᑐᓴᕐᓈᕈᑎᓂᓪᓗ: ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᐋᖑᒧᒥᔪᖅ ᓄᓇᕐᑯᑕᐅᔪᒥ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᕐᑯᑎᐅᔪᓄᑦ, ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᒪᓂᒪᑎᑦᓯᕗᖅ ᐊᑕᖏᕐᓯᔪᓂᒃ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᖅ ᖃᖓᑕᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᓱᖃᑦᓯᒍᑎᖃᕐᓂᖅ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᐅᔾᔭᑦᓴᔭᓂᒃ ᑐᓴᕐᓈᕈᑎᓂᓪᓗ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᑎᓯᒍᑎᓂᒃ (ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᓂᒃ, ᑕᕐᕋᓕᔫᒐᕐᓂᒃ, ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᓗ).

Air Inuit *offre désormais un service complet de divertissement en vol (magazines, films, etc.) sur ses appareils turbopropulsés, une première au Canada pour une société aérienne régionale.*

In-flight entertainment: *a Canadian first for a regional airline, Air Inuit offers a complete range of in-flight entertainment (magazines, films, etc.) accross its turboprop fleet.*

ᐃᓄᐃᑦ
Air Inuit

28 août 2018

ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓇᓪᓚᐅᑎᓂᖅᑲᖅᐳᖅ ᐊᕐᕿᒍᖅᑲᓪᓕᖅᓂᒥᓄᑦ 40-ᓂᒃ: ᐃᓅᓪᓚᕆᓯᐅᑦᓯᐊᕆᑦ!

Air Inuit *fête ses 40 ans! Joyeux anniversaire!*

Air Inuit *celebrates its 40th: Happy Birthday!*

ᐃᓄᐃᑦ
Air Inuit

40 1978
2018

ᐃᓄᐃᑦ Air Inuit